The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTH AND GREELEY.

Why Every Southern Man Should Vote for H. G.

His Pleas to Have Them Exterminated.

DIVIDE THEIR LANDS.

Starve their Wives and Children.

Put Them Under Martial Law.

What the Democratic Candidate Thinks of the Democrats.

They Are "Murderers, Adulterers, Drunkards, Cowards, Liars, Thieves, Assassins, Pugilists, Blacklegs, Burglars and Felons."

Southerners and Democrats! Vote for Greeley.

GREELEY'S "MERCY."

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN.—HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune*, May 1, 1861.

SOUTHERNERS ARE "KNAVES," "LIARS" AND "PERJURERS."

Let the soldier understand that he is enrolled to fight a parcel of knaves, all liable to indictment, trial, sentence and execution—men who have wickedly disturbed the peace of the world without provocation—men with whom no terms are to be made—Dick Turpins, who call themselves Generals, and Capt. Kyds, who call themselves commanders. A thief is a thief—a liar is a liar—a perjurer is a perjurer; and every Southern traitor, who is morally responsible, is all three together! Pray, do not let us have any more talk about our "misguided Southern brethren!" There is one thing which Southern success cannot compass, and that is an oblivion, in history and tradition of the frauds, felonies and falsehoods with which the ignominious enterprise began. These traitors are outside the world's respect forever. Neither in its inception nor in its progress has the thing been respectable. There has been too much vulgar dishonesty, like that of gamblers, footpads and pickpockets, about it.—HORACE GREELEY, Aug. 16, 1862.

"EXTERMINATE THE TRAITORS."

The people, whose Constitution and Union are at stake, will tolerate in their rulers anything necessary to preserve them. They will forgive them for doing almost any act tending to this end. But they will not excuse them for hesitation, timidity, blundering, nor, especially for doing or not doing anything through fear of hurting, of despoiling, OR EVEN EXTERMINATING SOUTHERN TRAITORS, or of offending their secret coadjutors in the North, and their open apologists in the Southern States.—HORACE GREELEY, Sept. 4, 1862.

GIVE AWAY THEIR LANDS.

We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty. The rebels of that State (Virginia) and Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government and afterward return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn-out race of emasculated first families must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington, at this moment, in regiments. AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN VIRGINIA WOULD BE A FITTING REWARD TO THE BRAVE FELLOWS WHO HAVE GONE TO FIGHT THEIR COUNTRY'S BATTLES.—HORACE GREELEY, April 23, 1861.

PUT THE WHOLE SOUTH UNDER KUKLUX LAWS.

I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I, therefore, on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South, and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.—HORACE GREELEY, June, 1871.

HE CALLS FOR MORE RIGOROUS LAWS.

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and Municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others.—HORACE GREELEY.

DEMOCRATS ARE PUGILISTS, GAMBLERS, OR HARLOTS.

Every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat.—HORACE GREELEY, Jan. 7, 1868.

DEMOCRATS ARE THE FATHERS OF SOUTHERN MULATTOES.

All do know that there are several hundred thousand mulattoes in this country; and we presume that no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least nine-tenths of them are white Democrats, and we are told that those Democrats, if they will have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectively as wives, after the laudable pattern of that eminent Democrat, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson.—HORACE GREELEY, Dec. 10, 1867.

DEMOCRATS FILL ALL THE HAUNTS OF DEBAUCHERY.

Point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten, given up in great part to debauchery and vice, whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops and darker dens of infamy, and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a majority for that which styles itself the "Democratic" Party. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same Democracy. What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider? —HORACE GREELEY.

DEMOCRATS ARE IGNORANT SOTS.

Every youth who is learning to sip and soak in the grog-shops is being fashioned to the uses of sham Democracy. His virtuous parents may think otherwise—may be ignorant of his haunts and his habits; but if he is learning to love liquor and loose company he is being fashioned to the ends of the adversary. Hence the Democratic managers and oracles almost uniformly hate and revile the temperance reform, even when personally temperate. They know that its triumph is their damage, and probable defeat. There is not a State in the Union whereof the Democratic Party is not conspicuously hostile to whatever legislation tends to diminish the number or the power of the grog-shops.—HORACE GREELEY.

THEY ARE BLACKLEGS, BURGLARS, AND KEEPERS OF DENS OF PROSTITUTION.

We thereupon asked our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, &c., &c., were not almost unanimously Democrats.—HORACE GREELEY.

DEMOCRATIC VIRTUES.

To smoke is a Democratic virtue; to chew is that virtue intensified; to drink rum is that virtue in the superlative.—HORACE GREELEY.

DEMOCRATS THRIVE UPON THE IGNORANCE OF THE COMMUNITY.

If there were not a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic Party would be far stronger than it is.—HORACE GREELEY.

LOVE RUM AND HATE NIGGERS.

The essential articles of the Democratic creed [are] "love rum and hate niggers." The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to vote the regular ticket, from A to Izzard.—HORACE GREELEY.

LEWD, RUFFIANLY AND CRIMINAL.

A purely selfish interest attaches the lewd, ruffianly, criminal and dangerous classes to the Democratic Party.—HORACE GREELEY.

VERMIN.

This would amount to six in a bed, exclusive of any other vermin, for every Democratic couch in the State of New-York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn.—HORACE GREELEY.

WHAT IS MEANT BY A RETURN OF DEMOCRATS TO POWER.

The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic Party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core today. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us.—HORACE GREELEY, February, 1871.

HE DECLARES HE IS A BITTER ENEMY OF THE DEMOCRATS—EXCEPT WHEN HE WANTS THEIR VOTES.

I saw the other day a suggestion that I would probably be the best Democratic candidate to run against Gen. Grant for President. I thought that about the most absurd thing I ever heard or read. If the Democratic Party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects.—HORACE GREELEY.

Discord among the Reformers of Pennsylvania.

There seems to be trouble among the any-body-to-beat-Grant crowd in the second Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The other day a small crowd of men, calling themselves Liberal Republicans, got together in Philadelphia and nominated one William Moran for Congress. Tuesday the Democrats of the district assembled, denounced the action of the Liberal Republicans, and produced, moreover, a letter indorsed by A. K. McClure, the great Liberal Republican wire-puller of the State, which declared that the Liberal Republican Convention was unauthorized, and "had not the sanction of those properly having such an important interest under their charge," meaning, perhaps, the Liberal Republican wire-pullers who have entered into contracts with the Democrats to parcel out the offices among them. The Democrats thereupon nominated Furman Sheppard for the position, and there are now three candidates in the field.

A Confederate Leader on Grant.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Herald* publishes the following extract from a private letter, written by an eminent Ex-Confederate General of Virginia to the editor of that journal: "I have felt and do feel great satisfaction that my course is approved by such as you. Each day makes me more zealous in Gen. Grant's behalf. Gross injustice is done him by a number of the old Confederates; not so much by those who fought, but by those whose occupation it was during the war, as it is now, to abuse Yankees, while at a safe distance from them. Reflecting that but for his magnanimity scores of our bravest and best men might and probably would have been executed and a gulf have thereby been dug 'twixt North and South, so wide and deep that ages could not have filled it up, I do not see or understand why he is not ardently supported by most of the true and brave men in the South."

THE CANVASS.

The People Rallying Around the Republican Standard-Bearers.

Greeley's Weakness in this State—Ohio for Grant—Republican Rally in Westchester County—Tammany Hall Officially Indorses Greeley.

Greeley's Weakness in This State.

Additional evidence of Greeley's paltry following in this State is afforded by the Binghamton *Republican*, which says: "In a recent trip through parts of two or three counties, tremendous stories of Greeley strength came to us, that in every case, on inquiry, proved to be untrue. Some of our own prominent men, even, whose political standing we know, and who are sound Republicans, for Grant, were given to us as instances of "Greeley" strength. We have the authority of a gentleman well known in Binghamton, who constantly travels in Tioga County, Thompkins County and North-western Pennsylvania, for the statement that from his excellent opportunities of close observation, we may promise our readers, those counties and that section will not fall behind at all in their majority for Grant. The prospect is rather of an increase. Mr. Goodrich, who is charged with heading a formidable bolt in Dryden, heads only an insignificant company in the village where he lives—not exceeding ten to fifteen per cent., so the citizens tell us—of the Republican vote; while in the town, outside, an educated gentleman who has no great interest in politics, informs us—after a vacation sojourn of four weeks—that he did not meet nor hear of a single Republican who would vote for Greeley. And he had heard much. In one of the most populous towns in Ontario there are, so far as the politicians can count, but two Greeley Republicans, and they will probably vote for Grant. In Broome, some of the towns, as our correspondents write to us, have hardly a single Republican Greeley man. In Binghamton City, and some of the villages, where there is most Greeley talk, the count will show a Republican majority not diminished, since the losses will be made up. Many men counted on for Greeley are—some of them to our positive knowledge—among our perfectly sound Republicans."

Not Caught Yet.

The following, from Dana's *Sun* of yesterday, does not agree with the boast of Greeley's personal organ, that the Democratic organization is fully in accord with the Greeley faction:

"Col. Allen said, last night, that he had been looking for Mr. Augustus Schell ever since the Baltimore Convention adjourned, but that he had been unable to find either him or the head-quarters of the Democratic National Committee. Numerous letters are received by Col. Allen daily, asking for information about the Democratic State and National Committees, but he is unable to furnish it."

The Welsh Organ for Grant.

The Welsh paper at Utica, *Y Drych*, which the *Tribune* joyously claimed as for Greeley, is unhesitatingly for Grant, who, it says, in war time was heroic and aggressive, and in peace is considerate, sagacious and safe. Greeley's most deluded admirer would not venture to apply these epithets to him.

Gen. N. P. Banks.

Gen. N. P. Banks denies most emphatically the ridiculous story that he favored the election of Greeley. He says that he has never contemplated any change in his political sentiments, and that he has never for a moment had any idea of abandoning the Administration. The statement to the contrary was wholly unauthorized by him.

An Incident in Maine.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* relates that as a party of young ladies and gentlemen of that city were out rowing on Kenduskeag stream, a few evenings ago, they sang "John Brown," and when they had passed under the bridge, some one among those who had stopped to listen to the music called for "three cheers for Greeley." There was no response from the crowd, friends of Greeley being scarce in Maine since he changed his coat; but the boating party responded by singing the chorus to "Rally Round the Flag!" their voices sending forth the words "Down with the traitors and up with the Stars" with a ringing emphasis that boded small comfort to Greeleyism.

New-York Democratic Opponents of Greeley.

Ex-State Senator Samuel Sloan, of Poughkeepsie, formerly President of the Hudson River Railroad, and long a leading Democratic politician of this State, we learn has pronounced against Greeley. Ex-Senator George Morgan, of the same district, and also a leading Democrat, asserts that he will not vote for Greeley.

Hon. E. P. More, of Cazenovia, has also declared that he cannot support Greeley, and has joined the Grant and Wilson Club of his town. He says that he should consider himself bound by the action of his party if it had been conducted in accordance with Democratic usage; but that he can have no confidence in Greeley, and if it were possible to believe him to be sincere there would be no reason to expect any improvement at his hands, either in the policy of his administration or in the selection of his advisers.

Liberal Republicans Withdrawing from that Crowd.

A few weeks ago about forty Republicans in one town in Otsego County signed an address in favor of the election of Horace Greeley, imagining or hoping that thus might be gained that reform in the public service which they deemed desirable. But now that they have seen that to follow Greeley is to go directly into the Democratic camp and to fellowship with men notoriously corrupt, twenty-seven of them have returned to their old and safe party, and have signed a call for a meeting to form a Grant and Wilson Club.

The Prospects in New-England.

Recruits for Greeley, of malcontents and doubtful persons from the Republican ranks, are by no means numerous in the Eastern States. The information from that section is summed up by the Boston *Advertiser* as follows: "The truth is that the Republican nominations are accepted and sustained throughout New-England with unanimity scarcely paralleled in times of political excitement. The first State election takes place in Maine early in September, and the first interest naturally centres there. The State is quoted 'doubtful' in the Greeley lists. Vermont and Massachusetts are not more certain to remain Republican than Maine is. New-Hampshire and Connecticut are already quoted as surrendered. The most intelligent Republicans in those States assure us that they will hold their own, and that there is no sign of defection in either State sufficient to give them a moment's alarm. There is no Greeleyism in Rhode Island outside of the Democratic minority."

The Democrats to be Duped.

The New-York *Staats Zeitung* of yesterday says: "It appears to be confirmed that Charles Sumner, Gen. Banks and other leading Radical politicians of New-England are prepared to join the Greeley movement, and to support the same, not only indirectly, but by taking an active part in the campaign. This is not consoling to the Democrats, who were expecting so much from the candidacy of the Sage of Chappaqua. When his oldest friends and fellow-workers are satisfied that he has not changed his course, but that he has accepted only for convenience sake the unnatural alliance with his former enemies, then the latter must be the dupes."

Democratic Fizzles in Westchester County.

About a week ago the Greeleyites of Morrisania, under the leadership of Ex-Senator William Caudwell, attempted to get up a great demonstration to ratify the nominations made by the Baltimore Convention, and although considerable powder was exploded and a band from New-York did all that was possible to attract a large crowd, a very small number turned out. Of those who assembled a fair proportion of Republicans were present out of curiosity. The whole affair was a mere fizzle. At White Plains, where the Democrats are considered to hold supreme control and manipulate the machinery for the entire county, great efforts were made a few evenings ago to get up a public meeting of all friendly to the election of Mr. Greeley. Flaming posters were displayed in all conspicuous places of the village. In response to the call, only fifteen persons assembled. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to postpone the meeting; however, to save appearances, a committee of seven was appointed to select permanent officers for a club yet in embryo. At Port Chester, on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of organizing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, three prominent Democrats—Eli Curtis, who represented the Second Assembly District of Westchester County in the Legislature a few years ago, Andrew L. Bush, and Michael Daily, came forward and accepted the positions of Vice-Presidents of the Club, while many other Democrats enrolled their names as members of the organization. A large number of the Irish citizens expressed their intention of supporting Grant and Wilson at the Presidential election in November next.

The Colored Voters of West Point.

The colored voters of West Point have formed a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, and entered upon an energetic canvass. Levens Hewston is the President and George Mercer the Corresponding Secretary.

A Greeley Disappointment at Rhinebeck.

The first effort to indorse the Greeley ticket at Rhinebeck having proved a failure, a correspondent writes that a second meeting was announced for the evening of the 15th, to be addressed by the notorious Gen. Kilpatrick. No meeting was held, however, the reasons assigned being a split between the Democracy and the few Liberals of that town on the question of precedence on the occasion, and also a melancholy lack of funds. Greeleyism does not thrive in Rhinebeck.

Old Rockland Aroused.

At a call to form a Grant and Wilson Club in Nyack, on Tuesday evening last, the names of seventy members were procured in a few minutes. The village of Nyack means business until after the 5th of November.

They Don't Want Greeley in Tioga County.

A correspondent from Owego writes that the attempt of the Democratic pill-takers and "boiled-crow" eaters to ratify the Baltimore nominations on Saturday evening last was a miserable failure. The most thorough drumming up failed to bring out the people, and the Tammanyites are much disheartened at the result. It is predicted that at least fifteen per cent. of the Democratic vote of Tioga will be cast for Grant.

Ohio for Grant.

An account of an interview with Mr. Thurman has been published lately, in which the Ohio Senator takes a very roseate view of the chances of the Tammany candidate in that State, but it lacks any foundation in truth. Alexis Keeler, Esq., late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, and who has recently traveled extensively through the State, is now in the City, and gives a very different account of political feeling in that section. Mr. Keeler affirms that there is no Republican defection worth mentioning in the Buckeye State, and that aside from a few disappointed office-seekers and ex-office-holders, the enthusiasm for Gen. Grant in the Ohio Valley is far greater than it was four years ago. And he also is quite certain that any dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks is more than made up by the accessions to the Grant column from the old-time Democracy. Among leading Democrats in the centre of the State who have declared for Grant is John Dougherty, Esq., Superintendent of the Hocking Valley Railroads, a gentleman widely known and of large personal influences. Ohio can safely be put down for a round 20,000 majority against the Greeley Democracy.

Liberal Republicanism in New Jersey—Greeley and Gratz in Morris County.

A newly-fledged politician and ardent Greeleyite of Union County, having observed that the "Liberals" of Morris County made no sign, came over and published a call for a county meeting of the "Liberals," for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. A hall was engaged, day and hour arrived, and the hall contained the ambitious gentleman from Union County and three Liberal Republicans of Morris County and two reporters. The meeting organized, President, Vice-President and Secretary were elected, when it was discovered the audience had been addressed by the officers, and only the reporters remained. An adjournment was effected, and thus ended the Liberal Republican mass-meeting of old Morris.

Frank Leslie's Great Artist—Some Tammany Roughs Want to "Bust His Head."

There was a ripple of excitement in the dead calm of the Greeley Head-quarters. The man with the high forehead and long beard, who sits in solitude redirecting the Greeley campaign documents which have been refused by the individuals to whom they were sent, was agreeably surprised yesterday, about the hour of noon, by the entrance of five men, whose general appearance stamped them undeniably as members of the Tammany tribe. The solitary one smiled in a hearty way as they approached, and asked what he could do for them. The leader of the crowd winked at him in a mysterious way, and, drawing from his pocket a copy of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated*, pointed to the caricature of Horace and Schurz smoking the pipe of peace with the Tammany Democracy, and dashed it down on the table with great indignation. "Look a here," he began, "ain't nobody's head to be punched for this here? Air you agoing to allow this here Frank Leslie, what pretends to be a friend of ourn, to draw these here picturs of the great and good Horris? Horris is a friend of the Boss and the Boss is a friend of mine, and ef you'll just say the word I'll raise a lump over Frank Leslie's eye that'll do the old man's heart good to see. Jest you step in to Gen. Cochrane, young feller, and say that Aleck is outside and wants ter know if Frank Leslie's head is to be busted. Or if he like it better, me and my friend will wreck the shanty. D—n a man, I say, that'll pretend to be a friend of Old Honesty and make game of him in that style." The solitary one smiled in a hesitating and inane sort of way, and evidently did not know what to do, but quickly the inner door opened, and a brisk young man, with curly red hair, emerged, who rushed up to the speaker with a show of great affection, and took him off to the bar in the billiard-room, accompanied by his crowd. Gen. Cochrane poked his head through the door, and said to the man at the round table, "What's the matter, eh? Men complaining of Matt. Morgan's caricatures, eh? They're in the right, too; hang me if they are not. His serious pictures are caricatures, and his caricatures are serious. Write a letter to Frank Leslie, and tell him if he don't mend his pencil, he'd better go home."

Collapse of a "Grand" Greeley Rally.

A short time ago the Greeley organizers, in their anxiety to manufacture enthusiasm for the Tammany candidate, endeavored to get up a grand ex-soldiers' and sailors' ratification meeting to brighten the dreary prospects of the Liberal cause. Gen. Barnum, of this State, was chosen to engineer the movement, and Gen. Cochrane was also selected to help it through with his fancied influence among the defenders of the Union. A meeting was called at the Astor House to make the preliminary arrangements, at which a number of prominent Ex-Union officers were invited to attend. None of them responded, however, and in this dilemma a lot of ex-rebels were called on, all of whom were comparatively unknown, with one or two exceptions. The conference was slimly attended, and all sorts of plans were suggested for inveigling the gallant Union volunteers into the Greeley fold. Barnum and one or two coadjutors were finally intrusted with the task of rallying the soldiers and sailors to the Greeley banner. However, when they thought they were going along smoothly and nicely, they had their hopes dashed by the grand Grant bugle-call of all the prominent Union officers and soldiers, with Gen. Burnside at their head. They were not even able to muster a corporal's guard of ex-soldiers and sailors for Greeley, and have now hopelessly abandoned the attempt to get up the great ratification meeting.

An Aspiring Greeley Campaign Club Lacks Speakers.

The Fifteenth Assembly District, Twentieth Ward, Greeley and Brown Campaign Club meets at a corner liquor-store No. 447 Ninth-avenue. It is composed of the "odds and ends" of the district. Last night there was about a baker's dozen assembled back of the drinking-saloon, in a small apartment labeled "reading-room." The proprietor was loud in protestations of affection for Greeley, but added "that they had a hard fight up there," and needed encouragement from the Greeley organs, which was denied them. There were no speeches made, because there were no speakers to make them. It had been intended to raise a transparency, with portraits of Greeley and Brown, but it wasn't raised, because the General Committee wanted a notice of three days before they could supply speakers willing to sound the praises of the Baltimore candidates.

Pennsylvania Democrats Opposing Greeley.

There are evidences of disgust cropping out among the Democrats of Pennsylvania at the nomination of Greeley. The Pottsville *Standard*, a Democratic journal, condemns the action at Baltimore as an unwarranted and calamitous desertion of a flag which, though often trailed in defeat, has never before been dishonored. It says: "We are entirely conscientious in our belief that in a numerical sense, 'Liberal Republicanism,' so called, is both a sham and a fraud, and consequently, this transfer of a party representing three million voters to the management of a political myth, will in the end prove itself fraught with disaster instead of success." The Perry County *Democrat* is indignant at the shameless surrender of the organization, and prefers defeat to success under the leadership of a life-long opponent like Greeley. The Norristown *Defender* says those in authority in the party must be insane, and that they were influenced by "considerations of place and profit." The Philadelphia *Democrat*, the organ of the German Democracy, says that Greeley is no Democrat, and if the leaders of the party set him up as its standard-bearer, "they act a political falsehood and commit a crime against honesty, loyalty and truth, of which the righteous punishment will not fail to follow upon both parties to the hypocritical compact." The Westchester *Jeffersonian*, another staunch Democratic sheet, says that the action at Baltimore will excite feelings of deep regret and mortification in the breast of every earnest and true Democrat in the country.

Getting Impatient.

Alexander H. Stephens is getting impatient. He recollects that the friends of Mr. Greeley predicted that as soon as he should be nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore—thus securing the certainty of the support of the Democratic Party throughout the country—great demonstrations would be made in his favor in unexpected quarters on the part of disaffected Northern Republicans. And he remarks: "We have seen none of these demonstrations yet."

"Tammany Responds."

After enumerating some of the Tammany demonstrations in favor of Greeley's election, the Ogdensburg *Journal* says: "Tammany has never yet made a failure in selecting the men to do its work. They have nominated Mr. Greeley in hopes of again making their organization respectable, and of regaining lost power in the City and State and nation. A vote for Horace Greeley will be a vote to restore Tammany. Every honest Democrat, and every thinking, candid Republican knows this, or will know if he stops to investigate."

Grand Rally for Grant and Wilson in Westchester County—A Campaign Club Organized.

In response to a call issued by some of the leading merchants of Port Chester, Westchester County, a large concourse assembled at Irving Hall, Wednesday evening, and organized a Grant and Wilson Club, by the election of Mr. Amherst Wight, Jr., as President, and Charles Glover, Jr., Secretary. Among the gentlemen elected permanent Vice-Presidents were Ephraim Sours, Andrew L. Bush, Eli Carter, Michael Daly, Wm. E. Ward and Wm. Lyon. These gentlemen are among the wealthier citizens of the place, and three of them have hitherto been Democrats. Mr. Daly will cast his vote in November, for the first time for a Republican candidate. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the nomination of Grant and Wilson; accepting them as the leaders of true Republicanism and true Democracy; and pledging the support of the Club to these nominees in the coming campaign.

Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe next addressed the meeting and in the midst of his speech was interrupted by a delegation of fifty of the members of the Grant and Wilson Club of Rye, who bore at their head a handsome banner with the name of the club upon it. The enthusiasm at this point was immense. Mr. James M. Ives, firm of Currier & Ives, was then introduced as the President of the Grant and Wilson Club of Rye. He made a short and excellent speech, after which the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

The organization of this club makes a total of three Grant and Wilson clubs in the County of Westchester. The village of Port Chester is counted upon to give 200 majority for Grant in November.

The Greeley and Brown demonstration in the same place on Tuesday night was a complete fizzle. There were less than a hundred persons present, and these of no standing. The large Irish population of the village were conspicuous by their small representation. Mr. John Kane, a prominent Irish citizen, upon being asked to sign the roll refused, saying that he did not intend to vote for Greeley. Horace Greeley's own county, from present appearances, is going against him.

Second Assembly District Grant Campaign Club.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District held a meeting at their rooms, No. 588 Second-avenue, Wednesday evening, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. U. S. Grant and Hon. Henry Wilson is highly conducive to the peace and prosperity of the country, and that the principles set forth by the Philadelphia Convention are a clear, able and thorough exposition of the true Republican Doctrine, and as such are justly entitled to the earnest and hearty support of all good and true Republicans and Democrats.

The Tammany Hall General Committee Indorsing Greeley and Brown.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the City of New-York was held last evening at Tammany Hall, Mr. John W. Chandler in the chair. Mr. John Kelly presented the report of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Organization and By-laws, which was adopted.

Mr. Kelly offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York hereby cheerfully indorse the nominations of Hon. Horace Greeley for President [applause] and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President of the United States, [applause,] made at Baltimore on the 9th and 10th of July, 1872, and we hereby pledge them our undivided and hearty support. [Applause.]

Mr. Kelly also proposed—

That a Committee of twenty-one members of this General Committee, one from each Assembly district, be appointed to call and organize a mass-meeting, to be held at such time and place in this City as said Committee may determine, to ratify the nominations made at Baltimore on the 9th and 10th July, 1872, by the Democratic National Convention, said Committee to have power to confer with all other political organizations in this City favorable to the object of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in August.

General Notes.

Gov. Oglesby is to make six speeches in Indiana during the next two weeks.

Hon. Alphonso Taft refuses to be a candidate for Congress in the First District of Ohio.

The Vermont Republican Committee has organized. Gen. George W. Grandey is Chairman, and Dr. George Nichols Secretary.

For the consolation of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, it may be admitted that the Kansas Ex-Senator is an honest man—for a Greeleyite.

Senator Brownlow says: "Elect Greeley and Brown, and we are placed back where we were in 1861, when the traitors fired upon Sumter."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* expresses the opinion that Senator Thurman is a very overrated man as to everything but his life-long tendency to "go slow."

A leading Ohio Democrat declares that there are hundreds of Democrats in his county whom no party drill can compel to vote for Greeley.

A letter from Medina, Ohio, says there is not a Republican in the village that has any sympathy for the Greeley ticket. And so it is all around.

It is considered doubtful in Boston whether Congressman Samuel Hooper will be a candidate for re-election, and Collector Russell is mentioned for the position.

A letter from a correspondent in Holmes County, Ohio, says: "I know of but two Republicans in this county that will support Greeley. There are scores of Democrats that will support neither Greeley nor Grant."

The St. Louis *Democrat* intimates that while the Democrats do not hanker after crow now, they will after the election allude to the campaign as the fight for the lost caws.

A letter from Hancock, West Virginia, says that the nomination of Greeley will draw off about a half dozen Republicans there, while it will give Grant the votes of fifty Democrats.

D. Thew Wright, a prominent Cincinnati Liberal, says he wants to see Jeff. Davis have equal opportunity with every other man, whether for the Senate of the United States or elsewhere.

A letter from Guilford, Me., brings the common announcement. Says the writer: "I fail to see any Republican deserter here, but I know of a number of Democrats who will vote for Grant."

The colored Republicans of Maryland held a State Convention in Baltimore, Wednesday. They made an earnest appeal for enlarged educational facilities for their race, and declared themselves in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson.

The Chicago *Times* says that the corrupt bargain and sale at Baltimore places no Democrat under the smallest obligation to support the grantee in that infamous transaction, which has inaugurated the most shameful political contest this continent has ever witnessed.

The Democrats of Bangor, Me., promised a "Liberal Republican" club of 200 men. Much talk was made, and much exertion, but when the list was published it contained fifteen names, all of them Democrats, appended to a call for a "liberal" club, with the "Republican" omitted.

The speakers at the New-Orleans Democratic ratification meeting, who found they could not excite enthusiasm by extolling Greeley, turned to denunciations of Warmoth, and created a sensation, manifested by groans and shouts, and demands that he be driven from the State. Warmoth is one of the most active supporters of Greeley in Louisiana.

A Democrat in Crawford County, Ill., writes to the Carlinville *Democrat*, a Republican paper: "I was a resident of Macoupin many years and always a red-hot Democrat. But I don't want any Horace Greeley in mine. As my name is familiar to hundreds of your readers, you may publish this if you please, so that my old friends may know that I am now enlisted in the Republican ranks." He has lots of company.

Local Notes.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County last evening passed resolutions indorsing the action of the Baltimore Convention.

The sore-heads held a meeting last night at the corner of Gates and Marcy avenues, Brooklyn. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District met at No. 346 Eighth-avenue, last evening, and completed organization. The election of officers temporarily chosen at a previous meeting was confirmed and forty new members admitted to the Association, which now includes a considerable number of the young men of the district.

DANA ON A GREAT MAN.

What Charles A. Dana Thought of Gen. Grant Before He Was Refused the Custom-house.

It is well known that Dana, of the *Sun*, was an abject toady and flatterer of Gen. Grant until he discovered that the President would not appoint him Collector of New-York. Dana has been trying to get that post for years past—he wrote to Mr. Raymond about it; he has been begging and praying for it at all times and in all sorts of places without intermission. But Gen. Grant knew that he was an improper man for the place, and refused to give it to him. Upon this, Dana became the habitual slanderer and libeller that he now is. In Pennsylvania and New-Jersey he dare not show his face—in New-York he will not be much better off when the last of the corrupt Judges are gone, and justice is once more accessible to the public.

The way in which Dana uniformly spoke of Gen. Grant when he still hoped to extort a lucrative office from him, may be illustrated by the following extracts:

MATCH HIM.

Tribute to Gen. U. S. Grant, Written by Chas. A. Dana, of the Sun.

An honest man—a man without pretense,
Modest, but brave—though silent, full of sense;
His highest fancies are substantial facts,
And his best thoughts translate themselves in acts.
No fogs of doubt obstruct his steady gaze,
No vain, dim shadow, looming through the haze,
But all stands out clear, sharp and well-defined,
Before the earnest challenge of his mind—
A mind that, in beginning, sees the ends,
Explores, compares, weighs, gauges, comprehends.
And with a force resistless as the tides,
Shapes to results whatever it decides;
A clear, cold brain, well-balanced and compact,
That in today's discerns to-morrow's act,
And, fruitful in resource, to all its needs
Measures the succor that must come in deeds;
A calm and lofty courage, that can cope
With direst perils, hoping against hope;
Patience that tires not, and an iron will,
Tenacious, stubborn, and persistent still,
That naught can swerve from its one grand design
To fight it out and conquer—"on this line;"
From even disaster wrestling full success,
As in the conflicts of "The Wilderness;"
And making all things to his purpose bend,
Till "Appomatox" brings the glorious end.
Such are the traits that mark our chosen man—
Note him, O world, "and match him if you can."

From Dana's Life of Gen. Grant.

It hardly admits of a question that his education was *better adapted to fit him (Grant) for statesmanship than that afforded by most of the higher grades of colleges in this country.* The Academy at West Point not only thoroughly tests and trains the intellectual faculties, but its routine of studies embraces law in its application to the ruling of States, the history of nations, political economy, and the general science of civil government. *He passed the severe ordeal of the Academy with great credit.* * * * He has had seven years' discipline in one of the greatest schools of modern times, wherein he has been constantly engaged in dealing with some of the most intricate concerns, political and military, ever intrusted to the care of a civilian or a soldier.

He is certainly entitled to a place in that class of public men of whom Franklin, Knox, Jackson, Taylor and Lincoln were illustrious types. * * * His enlightened counsels—the actual service he rendered in regard to civil, social, legal and financial matters of *unprecedented character and transcendental importance*, affecting the interests of large populations and the destinies of powerful States—prove that he possesses abilities and attainments that entitle him to a place among the wise and prudent statesmen of the country.

From the Sun, Friday, May 22, 1868.

Grant's name is doubtless a tower of strength to the Republicans, for he has a firm and abiding hold upon the confidence of the people, irrespective of parties. From the hour when, amid the thickest gloom of the war, the victory of Donelson revived the drooping spirits of those who were struggling to preserve the Union, *he has had a lodgment in the popular heart from which neither calumny, nor clamor, nor prejudice, nor faction has been able to drive him.* Though calculating political leaders may have averted their faces from him, the unselfish sentiment of the nation has never hesitated to regard him as the soldier to whose genius, skill and firmness are due in large measure the salvation of the Republic. Since the close of the war his conduct in the discharge of difficult and delicate trusts has convinced reflecting minds that he *is a wise and prudent counselor, not prone to extreme views, but moderate and conciliatory in his policy, and, while clothed with almost autocratic powers over a conquered and prostrate section of the country, so exercising his authority that no citizen has felt the undue pressure of his hand.* Throughout this turbulent and trying period he has been scrupulously observant of the laws, never seeking to evade their requirements, but always striving to fulfill their injunctions in the spirit of an urbane and considerate Magistrate.

In the midst of wide-spread venality and corruption, *no man has ever doubted his honesty, though he has had almost unlimited control over millions of the public money.* His administration as General in Chief of the Army, and as Secretary of War *ad interim*, is not only marked with eminent ability, but distinguished for retrenchment and economy. The President—no partial witness—in his Message of December last to the Senate, says that "salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim*, and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to the Treasury."

Gen. Grant is not a politician, but a patriot. Ever since the downfall of the rebellion he has been anxious for the earliest possible restoration of the insurgent States to their former relations to the Union. He has deprecated the quarrels between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, which have tended to retard this work, while on his part he has labored assiduously to bring it to a successful and harmonious close. In this he has exhibited the sterling qualities of a wise and liberal statesman. If he should be elected to the Presidency, all impartial and unprejudiced men, whether Radicals or Conservatives, and whether dwelling at the North or the South, would feel that the Union and the Constitution were safe in his hands.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR GRANT

Wilson and Boutwell Doing Noble Service in the State.

The Secretary Attends to the President's Slanderers.

First Free Election Since the Close of the War.

Democrats Already Trying to Discount Defeat.

Poor Success of Doolittle in Cajoling the Colored Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—The canvass continues remarkably active on both sides. To-day Democratic meetings were held at Gibsonville, where there was a barbecue, and poor Tipton got rid of some of his rant; and another at Concord, where Doolittle descended to the level of the demagogue in his personal abuse of Gen. Grant, and the retailing of stories about his taking gifts, for which he, Doolittle, refused to become responsible. Other Democratic meetings were held at various points, which were addressed by candidates for Congress and the State offices.

BOUTWELL ON GRANT.

There were also several Republican meetings of like character, but the chief events were the great meeting at Wilmington, addressed by Senator Wilson in his usual impassioned and forcible style, and the meeting here, where Secretary Boutwell spoke to a large audience, with his accustomed force. He repeated, in substance, that unanswerable exhibit of the financial success of the Administration which he presented at Greensboro yesterday, and concluded his speech of two hours by saying one word about President Grant: "It has been alleged that he has received gifts of money, and, in reply, I will lay the simple truth before you. When the war ended there were people in our section of country who were grateful to some of the prominent men who had aided in its prosecution. They made gifts of large sums of money to Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. McClellan, all of whom, I believe, accepted them. Whether it was wise or not that these gifts should have been bestowed or received I do not express an opinion, but when Gen. Grant accepted he was not a candidate for any political office. From the time he was first mentioned for the Presidency to the present moment, there is no proof that he has accepted any gift whatever from any person, but on the contrary, evidence is conclusive the other way." The Secretary then proceeded to speak of Grant's faithfulness, forbearance and honesty in the discharge of the duties of his high office, declaring that there is no man who will do more than the President to bring about a profound reconciliation between the lately antagonistic sections of the country; no man who will do more to so manage affairs that we shall have a government strong enough to protect all its citizens at home and abroad. His statement of the personal characteristics of the President showed him to be a man most eminently qualified to guide the nation through the present crisis.

PROSPECTS OF THE PARTY.

Confidence in a Republican triumph is steadily increasing. The election of Judge Settle in the Fifth District is conceded, and his associate candidates for Congress in the First and Third Districts also claim to be certain of success, while the Sixth District is doubtful, and in the Second District, the Republican majority is certain to be 10,000, and many expect it to reach a larger figure. On the State ticket, the Republicans claim a majority of 10,000, while some Democrats pretend to think they will have a majority of about the same proportion. These differing speculations arise partly from the fact that there are several thousand votes which have not been cast since the war, and the Democrats assume they are all of men who have heretofore sullenly abstained from participating in politics. But I have trustworthy information that a large portion of them are men who have been heretofore kept from the polls by the terrorism which culminated in Kukluxism, and who will, now that order is restored by the energy and wisdom of Gen. Grant, vote the Republican ticket. In the Fifth District especially there are hundreds of such men who are known by name, as they have already placed themselves on the registry lists, and their sentiments are not concealed.

THE FIRST FREE ELECTION SINCE THE WAR.

It is universally admitted that this will be the first absolutely free election in the State since the war, and now that the Democrats are no longer permitted to coerce voters, Doolittle and his gang are mouthing about the "minions of the Government, intimidating the people by promises and threats. This is," however, only the lugubrious method of discounting the defeat which the more sensible of them already see to be inevitable. Notwithstanding which Doolittle continues every day to insist that the election of Greeley is absolutely certain, while he covertly threatens the colored men by predicting that their right of suffrage is held by a frail tenure if they continue to vote *en masse* with the Republican Party.

Local divisions are also beginning to disturb the Democratic peace, a notable instance occurring in Rowan County, where the young men of Greeley tendencies are getting the control over the former Sheriff, an old and popular officer. He has now been taken up by the Republicans, who, in consequence of this trouble among their enemies, are certain of gaining a member of the Legislature.

THE NEGROES FOR GRANT.

As the net result of careful observations through the eastern and middle portions of the State, and by gathering opinions from the best-informed men of both parties, I can state, as an indisputable fact, that the prospect was never better for a Republican triumph in North Carolina than now. While the Democrats are heartily for Greeley, not a Republican is known who is for Chappaqua. The negroes are for Grant in a body, and cannot be cajoled or threatened into abandoning him. The white Republicans are enthusiastic, confident, and straining every nerve to make the victory as decided as possible. The Democrats are also hard at work, but in this State, at least, are plainly pulling against the tide. While I cannot attempt to give the precise figures of the majority, I can assure the Republicans that they can already take comfort from a decisive victory in the "old North State."

E. C.

A Liberal Movement.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Republicans of this State has issued a circular instructing the party to indorse and support the Democratic and Conservative State ticket headed by Judge Merriman.

THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.

Further Responses to the Call for the Soldiers' Convention.

Letter from Gen. O. O. Howard—Pennsylvania Soldiers for Grant—General Enthusiasm for the Movement.

We print below a number of letters from the boys in blue in response to the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Convention at Pittsburg on the 17th of September next. It will be seen that the same highly patriotic spirit which pervaded the responses published in this paper on Tuesday last is observable in these communications:

THE PRACTICAL RECOGNITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

ASTOR HOUSE,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1872.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Chairman Veterans' National Committee, Fifth avenue Hotel, New-York City:

DEAR GENERAL: Your circular, accompanied by the kind invitation of your Secretary to be present at the anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, and take part in the exercises at Pittsburg, 17th of September next, is just received. I have carefully read your call, and am willing to adopt its sentiments as my own. I am, perhaps, for a very warm recognition of those who have been our enemies, when they step upon our platform, and would most heartily say, "Let us be brethren." I believe it is better, more for the durability of our Government, and certainly safer to our public credit, that no radical change of Administration should now take place. I am very much interested in the Indian tribes that are now rapidly coming into the light of our civilization. I should dislike exceedingly to have the great body of religious and benevolent societies suddenly deprived of the privilege of nominating agencies, which has begun to work so grandly in the line of reform; and for a thousand other reasons, besides my personal feelings of sincere regard for him who has led us to victory and to safety, my words and my acts will be in behalf of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. I am an army officer, without partisan feeling, ready to do my duty under any leader my countrymen shall select; but God knows that I do love a man like Gen. Grant, who does persevere in words and in acts in the practical recognition of human rights to all classes of our fellow-men. I feel that I will not be able to join you at Pittsburg as my duties are likely to keep me on the frontier. Sincerely yours,

O. O. HOWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Secretary Veterans' National Committee:

DEAR SIR: Noticing the call of your Committee for a "Mass Convention" of the veteran soldiers and sailors of the late war, to meet in Pittsburg on the 17th of September, I desire, most heartily, to indorse the same and express my sympathy with its objects, and I trust that the assembly call will bring together a body of veterans equal in numbers and enthusiasm with that which met in the same place and for a similar purpose in 1866.

With respect, very truly yours,

JAS. STEWART, JR.,
Late Colonel Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding First Brigade, Second Division Eighteenth Army Corps.

Col. A. P. Ketcham says: * * * "You may put me down as one of those who approve the objects of your call *most emphatically*."

John H. McMurdy, of Georgetown, Col., says: "As one of the soldiers from the Territory of Colorado, my name may be used to call the 'National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention,' and I am much mistaken if from every hamlet in the land there does not come the same spontaneous response."

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS UNANIMOUS FOR GRANT.

W. C. Gray, of Chester, Penn., says: "We, the soldiers of Delaware County, Penn., are for U. S. Grant unanimously, without regard to former party prejudices, and in November will give the Grant electoral ticket the largest majority ever given for any ticket in this Republican stronghold."

William A. Short, late private Company E, Seventieth New-York Volunteers, was Secretary of the Committee which organized the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Pittsburg in 1866, and was removed from his place in the Treasury Department by Andrew Johnson for his labors at that time. The following extract from his letter shows that he still keeps up with the front line: "I send herewith a list of names of veterans who indorse the call for a soldiers' and sailors' convention, to be held in Pittsburg Sept. 17, 1872, most of whom express their intention of attending the same. Our 'Boys in Blue' in this section have not forgotten Greeley's 'On to Richmond' one day, and 'peace at any price' the next; nor his gratitude afterward manifested by his uncalled-for opposition to the bill for equalizing the bounties, and his mean and bitter attacks upon those of the rank and file of the army who drafted the bill and advocated its passage as a matter of simple justice to the early volunteers. The Democratic Party, both during and since the war, has been the implacable enemy of the Union soldier and sailor, and to support Horace Greeley now, the representative of that party, would be a stultification of every principle for which we contended in the field."

GRANT'S "SMOKING AND SUMMERING" IN VIRGINIA IN '64 AND '65.

Robert W. C. Mitchell, private Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, says: "Having taken a hand in the war for the Union, I can hardly see how I cannot heartily approve of the objects of the call of the Committee of which you are Chairman. I trust the boys will awake to the fact that the enemy is up again, disguised, and now joined by cowardly deserters. Among the names attached to the call I notice the names of men that I, with others, have followed in the fight against a brave Southern rank and file, and I am sure we cannot but join in the thrashing about to be given to the valiant (?) home guards of '61 and '65—those who with Horace Greeley cried 'On to Richmond,' 400 miles away, and fought and won the great battles of the war—on paper—while Grant was smoking and Summering it down in Virginia, around such watering-places as Petersburg. Sound the reveille! Let's hammer hell out of them this time."

Brevet Major H. A. Norton of Chicago, says: "The address of the Veterans National Committee of July 5 meets with my hearty approval, and I firmly believe that great good will result from the meeting proposed. If possible I shall be present Sept. 17, and I believe that the old rank and file will still present an unbroken front to the enemy."

A. T. Johnson of Kewanee, Ill., writes: "There are soldiers and sailors, and good Republican citizen voters enough, and a large majority over, to re-elect Gen. Grant, and we are going to do it this Fall."

Private T. Jones, late Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania, writes: "Agreeably to the invitation extended through the papers to the soldiers and sailors who favor the re-election of Gen. Grant as our next President, to meet in general convention at Pittsburg Sept. 17, I hereby notify your Committee that I will be at the place appointed, if alive." The above was indorsed as follows: "We also heartily approve of this call, and signify our intentions of being present at the Convention."

HENRY ABBOTT,
H. D. BUNSING,
SAM'L SEBLERY,
PETER TIPPENS.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

Young Men's Central Republican Association—Organization and Appointment of Committees.

The Young Men's Central Republican Committee held their first meeting, Wednesday evening, at Republican Hall, for the purpose of organization, Mr. Theodore P. Kelly, presiding as temporary chairman. A committee of one from each Assembly District was appointed by the chair to retire and agree upon a list of permanent officers for the organization.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. James Cumming, Charles S. Strong and John Miller were chosen to decide the contest for seats by the two sets of degates from the Second District.

When the Committee on Organization returned they reported the following list of officers: For President, George B. Deane, Jr.; Vice-Presidents, George W. Cregier and J. R. Lawrence; Secretaries, John Cooper, Jr., and John F. Tobin; Treasurer, A. F. Puffer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Brady. These were all unanimously elected with great applause, the new presiding officer making a few well-chosen remarks, giving good advice as to the best means of success. Three deafening cheers were given for the new officers, and three more and a tiger for Grant and Wilson. While the Committee on Contested Seats was preparing its report, Col. B. T. Morgan made an address. The following were chosen a Committee for the purpose of agreeing upon a constitution: Messrs. Finlay, Puffer, Col. Morgan, Whitfield and Gen. Kasmior.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of a new election in the Second District, the difficulty having arisen because of proper notice not having been given at the first election. The Chairmen of the two delegations were then heard in five-minute speeches. The matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned subject to a call of the chair.

Deaths of Harvard Alumni.

In the first eight days of July eight graduates of Harvard College died, viz.: J. P. Bigelow, of the class of 1815, July 6; Rev. Charles Brooks, class of 1816, July 7; Dr. Francis Dana, class 1827, July 1; John H. Warland, class of 1827, July 7; Rev. J. S. C. Greene, class of 1828, July 5; Hon. Francis A. Fabins, class of 1835; J. C. White, class of 1860, July 8; A. K. Post, class of 1863, July 5. The mortuary record of so many well-known graduates from the University in so short a period, is remarkable.

THE PEOPLE ON THE SITUATION.

Forgiveness!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In last Sunday's *Herald* I read an account of a reception by Horace Greeley, of some late rebel officers, at his home in Chappaqua. During the time those officers were at his place, Mrs. Greeley (who is an invalid) came to the grounds in a carriage, and desired to be introduced to each officer personally. After the introduction, Mrs. Greeley made the following remark, to which I desire to call the attention of all loyal American citizens, and let them judge if Greeley is a proper person to put in the position of President of the United States, as he fully indorsed what his wife said:

"I hope I am a Christian woman, but you gentlemen have forgiven more than I ever could."

Now, Sir, I ask what those late rebels have to "forgive?" It is the part of loyal citizens, who sustained our Government, to forgive, and not rebels, who caused the blood of our brothers and fathers to flow upon so many Southern fields. I ask what will the widows and orphans of our deceased soldiers think of this, as well as those whose other relatives have fallen in the good cause. I have a brother who to-day suffers a lingering death from a hurt incurred while in the Union Army, and I am sure I do not feel like supporting any candidate for President who can affiliate with those unrepentant rebels, who merely support Greeley for the sake of getting a hold upon the Treasury of the United States. I am willing to forgive in a proper spirit, when the feeling is properly reciprocated on the other side; but first let forgiveness come from the North, where it belongs, and not from the South, who first commenced the war.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1872. G. W. S.

A Southern Rebel on the Phœnix.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I clipped a speech from the Sunday *Herald* of the 14th inst., which was delivered by Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, one of the Southern visitors to the Chappaqua Swamp, where the Saint and the Southern sinners met, and were dined and watered by Mr. Greeley, and gave them thirty minutes to reach the depot, and probably was glad to get rid of them. One sentence in Shorter's remarks reads thus: "There is heat enough yet in the dead ashes of my country to bring forth the Phœnix of its restoration, if Horace Greeley is made President." This is burying the hatchet with the handle sticking out, and should Greeley be elected, they can grab the hatchet, and once more claim the right of secession, and Greeley will let them slide; and the "Phœnix" will be aroused, and the "dead ashes" will be rekindled, and they will have their say and sway. Repudiation or pay. Pay for the Southern debt and the slaves, or repudiation of the national debt. Those few words slipped out from Shorter, and express just what they mean and expect to do if Greeley is elected. I for one can see it and understand it, and the loyal voters had better see to it that no such calamity befalls this great nation.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1872.

A Few Questions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few questions have suggested themselves recently to my mind, and perhaps to others. Can I get an answer?

1. When the Tammany frauds were first exposed, I was a reader of the *Tribune*. I could learn very little about the frauds from that paper, and was obliged to read the TIMES. Then came question No. 1—Is Greeley honest?

2. The other day I listened to a conversation between a member of the New-York Legislature, a Democrat, and another gentleman. The legislator made the assertion that when Greeley became President the ex-slaveholders should be remunerated for their slaves. Then arose question No. 2—Is Mr. Greeley in favor of increasing the national debt?

Now, Mr. Editor, I protest against the cruelty of politicians. Have we not enough to try us this hot weather, without the problem of solving Greeley? They have presented a candidate to the people, and the people say "What is it?" A man or a white coat—free-trade or tariff—union or secession—the Constitution or license—Democrat or Republican?" This is downright cruelty. Is the bill of mortality too small already, that to sun-stroke, cholera-morbus and other ills we must have Greeley added? What will kill a man quicker, with the mercury up in the nineties than an endeavor to answer the question, "What is Greeley?" The labors of Livingstone in his endeavor to discover the source of the Nile is child's play in comparison. One must go to Niagara, to Richmond, to Cincinnati, to Baltimore, to Tammany. He must meet Sanders, Jeff. Davis, Bill Tweed and the Blairs. Oh, it is too much! I want to live, and the question "What is it?" must be left unsolved.

Yours truly, JERSEYMAN.

From a Working Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's *Sun* contained a letter written by some one who seemed anxious to convey the impression that he was a "working man," asking for whom the working men ought to vote. Will you allow a working-man to ask this querist what are the particular services of Mr. Greeley to the country or the working classes, on which he bases his claim to the vote of the working man? Did he ever expose himself to danger, or make any sacrifice of his personal comfort for one or the other, and can he or his supporters prove from history that the whole movement in the direction toward which he is now moving is not a part and fitting sequel of Andrew Johnsonism and rebellion, disguised to suit the envy and malice of the men who did all they could to destroy this country?

It will be a heavy task for the Democracy to blind the eyes of the people to the truth that Horace Greeley is the nominee of those who would have helped his new friends at the South to carry fire and sword over the North, and rivet faster the chains of slavery in the South. Have these malcontents done anything to deserve the confidence of the masses and the control of the Government? I think not, and I hope that the men who never flinched in the hour of danger will triumph in this momentous period of our country's history, and that our posterity will view the name of Horace Greeley with the same sentiments of profound regret as they will feel when they read of Aaron Burr and Jefferson Davis. May God in His infinite mercy, avert this imbecile rule of the evil spirits of our country, and crush the hydra of secession now and forever.

A WORKING MAN.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, July 16, 1872.

From Orange County, New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondents in different portions of the country are apparently sending you the latest news concerning the political condition of their respective sections, and I hope a few words from this rich county will not be unacceptable.

Among well-informed people, here, it is conceded that, by its recent action at the Baltimore Convention, the once great Democratic Party has committed a most unpardonable suicide, and has therefore ceased to exist as an independent organization. For the first time in the history of our national existence, it has surrendered without a struggle, by openly confessing its inability to succeed upon the basis of its boasted principles. It has sounded its own death-knell, and now and henceforth must be known as a disorganized body, open to the highest and most unscrupulous bidder.

Where, may it well be asked, is the example of the great leaders of that once powerful party which for so many years controlled our Government, and ever preferred defeat at the polls, with a principle, to success with its surrender? Can it be believed that such are the antecedents of a body which has acknowledged its weakness in its last forlorn hope to drag itself into power by attaching itself to the fortunes of a candidate who has been its lifelong enemy, its constant villifier—diametrically opposed to it upon every principle?

What a mournful spectacle is here presented to the reflecting classes of our people, who, fortunately, are not easily deceived by hypocritical cries for reform! A party (?) whose platform is simply "anything to beat Grant!"—made up of a curious coalition of Bourbon Democrats and disappointed office-seekers, Tammany thieves and Tammany-Republican apologizers—all working sweetly together under promise of an equal division of the tempting spoils of office, which they alone know but too well how to make most profitable!

But, Mr. Editor, if the people remain true and faithful to the best interests of our Government, and recall the great uprising of last November, which struck such a blow at the immense corruption of the Tammany thieves and their numberless adherents, they cannot and will not be induced to barter away their suffrage under the specious cry of reform—coming, as it does, from a set of men who are far beyond even the remotest hope of reformation.

Against such a motley crew all well-wishers of our future prosperity as a nation should unite their forces, and determine to stand by the man whose firmness and generalship preserved our country from the machinations of political demagogues. The yeomanry of Orange County will give a good account of themselves in November next, and show that they are not to be deceived by those simply desiring power.

ORANGE.

Gratz Brown in New-Haven—A Nice Candidate for Vice-President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not possible, with a due regard to public decency, to tell all the facts of Mr. Gratz Brown's impressive introduction of himself to the managers of the New-Haven House, to the students and Faculty of Yale College, and to New-Haven gentlemen, who, previous to his visit, had some hopes of him. We have here quite a number of persons more or less connected with the College, who, from paying little attention to politics, except in the columns of the *Nation*, are in a state of chronic disgust with supposed abuses, from not reflecting sufficiently that an immaculate administration of public affairs is not possible to any body. These are not the older and more important gentlemen of the College, but some of the younger men, especially of the scientific department, who have been abroad a part of their lives, and at home have been too much engrossed in professional studies to have a strong interest in, or a considerable knowledge of, the details of politics. They are just the persons to hastily expect that somebody else at the helm would introduce virtue and refinement among the deck-hands, and keep the sides of the ship above the water-line from getting wet. No matter what Administration might come in, they would in time virtuously resent its deficiencies and short-comings, and accept almost any plausible prophecy of reform. Had Charles Francis Adams been nominated at Cincinnati these gentlemen would have been made supremely happy, but Mr. Greeley and his Gratz gave them but doubtful comfort. However, as Brown was a son of the College, and would appear here during the excitement of Commencement, the chance was more than fair that good manners and good sense displayed by him would really help the Greeley ticket. But it was not to be. Worse manners and worse notions could not have been brought here by Mr. Brown, if he had been a graduate of the Tammany grog-shop. There are witnesses who can tell exactly what effect Mr. Brown's ice-water had on him toward the close of the evening, and what were the astonishing demands which he made at a late hour for relief for his pent-up feelings. The leer in his eye, the swagger in his gait, the silly familiarity of his repeated introduction of himself to students, the big talk with which he fell upon the waiters who did not see his importance, and the egotism with which he received his sympathizers, were evident to anybody who cared to take notice, and told their own story.

Mr. Brown was steered to a seat on the commencement stage, and was called out for a speech after the Alumni dinner. That speech very quickly finished the orator of the Chappaqua ticket. Its manner was insolent and maudlin, and its matter was offensive to the last degree. There was no hesitation after that in putting the fellow on his own proper level, and wishing him well back to his native slums. When President Porter uttered a playful rebuke, which evident facts made extremely cutting, it was received with immense applause. That an evidently vulgar fellow, who had not seen Yale for twenty-five years, should roundly lecture men who had the College in charge, for not doing as well as was done in Missouri, told its own story very plainly. The presumption that Brown was an unmitigated ass was so natural at the moment, that it was with most an afterthought that the diet at the New-Haven House had obscured his intellect and cast a shadow of tremulous impropriety upon his manners. Private report of undoubted facts soon made it apparent that the bad signs meant the worse thing, and that it would be judicious to furnish the gentleman a body-guard, jointly chosen from a total abstinence league and a Magdalen society. The friends of Grant are rejoiced to know that Mr. Brown intends, as he privately announced, to speak in all the States.

YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 17.

Another Tribute to Greeley's Gratz.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been present at the Yale Commencement dinner last week, when Gratz Brown made such an unenviable exhibition of himself, I can corroborate the statements made in the TIMES dispatch touching the harangue of our would-be Vice-President.

Mr. Brown was called upon to respond to the toast, "Yale College in the Mississippi Valley." He came forward very slowly and majestically, with a wonderful air of conscious importance, and proceeded to expatiate on the great superiority of the West to the East, especially in educational advantages; he took occasion, in this connection, to criticise very severely the methods of instruction pursued at Yale, and expressed the hope that in the future the Faculty of the College would imitate the first universities of Europe in that which constituted their best feature, viz., intimate personal intercourse between the student and instructor.

Mr. Brown's evident ignorance of the progress made by this venerable institution in the last quarter century was only equaled by his effrontery in standing before the learned gentlemen who manage its interests, and lecturing them upon the best way to "run" a college.

I happened to be sitting near one or two of the Professors, and could not help noticing the disgust with which they were compelled to listen to G. Brown's shallow and conceited platitudes—a feeling shared, I think, by all the Alumni present.

When the speaker intimated his purpose soon to close his remarks, a round of applause was started by the same parties to whom I have referred, and when the gentleman, failing to keep his word, began a new paragraph, there was considerable scraping and shuffling of feet in my neighborhood.

President Porter, who had introduced Mr. Brown in the kindest manner, expressed the purpose to appoint him on one of the Examining Committees next Spring, if he had no other engagements, so that he might ascertain what progress had been made by the institution in twenty-five years. Mr. Brown responded:

"I hope to be otherwise engaged."

Doubtless, but we beg to remind him that

> "There's many a slip
> 'Twixt the cup and the lip."

Also, that

> "The best laid plans of mice and men
> Full often gang aglee."

Also, that

> "If wishes were horses,
> Then beggars might ride."

No one is disposed to question the fact that Gratz Brown hopes to be our next Vice-President. But, oh! to think of going from Colfax to Brown. "What a fall were that, my countrymen!" Far be it from me to do injustice to any man. No one can be more willing than I to concede to Mr. Brown many good qualities of head and heart; but it does not by any means follow that, because a man had served acceptably as Governor of a State, therefore he can preside with dignity and parliamentary skill over the Senate of the United States. But, after all, it is not so much the man, whether it be Greeley or Brown, that we deprecate, as the clique which has ratified the nomination of these two individuals in order that it may ride over them into place and power, using them merely as stepping-stones to political influence and the spoils of office.

While the Democrats are speaking their soft and honeyed words in the too-willing ears of the Sage of Chappaqua, how they must, at heart, despise him for selling himself so cheaply to them; yes, truly, how they must even loathe themselves for taking to their bosoms one who has been only as a viper to them, stinging and biting them with his sharp and envenomed fangs.

Remembering what Mr. Greeley has been—the noble work he has done for freedom in days and years gone by, albeit with some unfortunate and ill-advised counsels—we cannot but express, in common with those who have been his best friends, our sincere regret that he has lived long enough to commit this grave and irretrievable error. For, considering it a foregone conclusion (as we think it is not unreasonable to do) that he will be elected next November to stay at home and chop wood on his farm, the disgrace of accepting the nomination of Tammany Hall and bargaining with the Ring for preferment will adhere to him as long as he lives; more than this, it will sadly tarnish the lustre of his fame in coming generations. Thus the name of Greeley will have to be added to the list—already too long—of distinguished Americans who outlived the purity of their reputation and went down to the grave under a cloud.

May the example of such serve as a warning to our young men whose ambition tempts them to disregard principle in their eager pursuit for political advancement.

ALUMNUS.

CONNECTICUT, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I herewith send you a pen-and-ink portrait, copied from a lecture by Wendell Phillips, delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in 1867, which is as bright and refreshing today as on the night it was painted. "Now, nature intended Greeley for a simple-hearted and honest man, and when he has followed nature he has done nobly and deserves the thanks of his country. But an ox is not a fox. In an unfortunate moment Greeley conceived the idea that he was made for a Talleyrand, and since that he has been trying to trade principles for immediate results; he is always parading his tact. Now, a man who has tact don't talk about it. The ass made himself ridiculous by imitating the spaniel."

Greeley having succeeded in trading principles for anticipated results, may we not hope Mr. Phillips will retouch his picture in a lecture on "the situation" before November next?

GRENVILLE.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

The Real Question.

From a Correspondent.

The Democratic Party has seen fit to place before the country, as its candidates in the coming Presidential campaign, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. Of course everybody supposed that party would do so, but, until to-day, no one was certain as to what its action would be. The campaign has now actually opened, and it behooves us as Republicans to give it such attention as it deserves.

It is a fixed and certain fact that the Democratic Party alone cannot elect its candidates, and the real question of the campaign is, how many Republican votes can Horace Greeley take away from the regular Republican candidates? In considering this question it must be remembered that a vast amount of the noise which has been made in favor of Mr. Greeley has come from Democrats, that many sore-head politicians have come to the front and made considerable clamor who really represent no constituency at all, that the Republicans have felt so sure of success in this campaign that up to the present time they have not deemed it necessary to excite themselves, and that until the Democratic Party made its nominations there was still an element of uncertainty in the campaign.

Leaving out of consideration all Democrats who will refuse to vote for the arch-enemy of their party, or, rather, assuming that every Democrat will vote for him, can Horace Greeley take from the Republican camp enough voters to elect him? Our opinion is that the number he will carry off will not be a corporal's guard, compared with the vast body of Republicans. Horace Greeley had a host of friends, who believed in him because they supposed that he was an honest man—a man of principle; but thousands of those have, since his late manœuvres, entirely cut away from him. You cannot lead Republicans by the nose, you cannot make them run around after a man. The rank and file of our party are reading, thinking individuals, and it is very hard to persuade them that a man who has poured forth upon the Democrats all the vials of his wrath can now herd with them and still be worthy of Republican support. Find those men who once believed in Mr. Greeley, who almost swore by his paper, and you will find that thousands of them, immediately after Cincinnati, became so disgusted with him that they refused even to have the *Tribune* in their houses. What then do you suppose will be the effect of Baltimore upon this class?

It was supposed that Mr. Greeley would carry with him the anti-slavery element and the negroes, but the anti-slavery leaders are against him, and the negroes repudiate him. The colored people define a Democrat as a man who hates a negro, and however much their regard may have been for Mr. Greeley in the past, their experience of Democracy is ever present, and they fear the success of that party as they do Satan.

We, who live in the great cities, hear much more of Mr. Greeley's friends than their number warrants, for the simple reason that it is in those places that hungry politicians most do congregate. As we have stated before, however, they represent no constituencies, and have no followers beyond their personal henchmen. No leading and prominent Republicans, except those who have personal spites to gratify, or whose ambition has led them astray, can be found among the hybrids who support Mr. Greeley.

A calm review by each individual of his own experience among voters since Cincinnati will, we feel convinced, prove what we have said, that Mr. Greeley's Republican following will be extremely slim, and that the action of the Democrats at Baltimore will tend to decrease it.

Affairs in Missouri.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a citizen of Missouri, I cannot "sit idly by" and see my State maligned. If undignified boasting and unscrupulous lying are necessary to the success of the Greeley ticket, then we may conclude that human affairs have taken an advance backward. In lying and bragging, the Democracy, from Greeley and Brown to the lowest camp-followers—Kilpatrick and Cochrane—of the lot, are the superiors of Tom Pepper himself. The gentleman of the "Venetian locks," who parts his name in the middle, who betrayed his friends and party for less than the traditional thirty pieces of silver, has recently, in New-York and New-Haven, been indulging in a little game of brag. He cackles over his new-fledged prominence as happily as a pullet over the new laid egg. He boasts of his Missouri popularity and of his knowledge of Western political sentiment until, doubtless, his New-Haven hearers believe him to be a very god—in his own estimation. Some old-fashioned people may think it a breach of good trust to use the occasion of a college reunion for political purposes, but Mr. Brown — backed by his 500 Virginia and Kentucky relatives, deem nothing a breach of taste that will promote the chances of their family for political preference. Brown claims Missouri for himself and Greeley by 100,000 majority, and his claquers, Grosvenor, Pulitser, Crisp & Co., echo the predictions. When it is known that Missouri is Republican to the core, and will give Grant not less than 25,000 majority in November, the value of these Democratic boasts will be appreciated at their true value. Outside of St. Louis there is absolutely no defection in the Republican Party, and this Mr. Brown well knows. The so-called Liberal Republican vote in the State will not exceed 5,000 votes, which Mr. Brown also knows. Mr. Brown was elected by the aid of 40,000 Republican votes, but as soon as elected he became the subservient tool of the Democracy, and disgusted those Republicans who, trusting in his Republicanism, voted for him. His administration of Missouri has been a disgraceful one. The internal improvements of the State have been retarded half a century, diabolical murders have been committed, with no effort on the part of the State to bring the malefactors to justice, because, forsooth, they are the political friends of Mr. Brown. Blatant for civil service reform, Mr. Brown has not made a single official appointment except to promote his own Presidential chances; clamorous for economy, his administration has cost the people of Missouri more than any previous one; condemning personal government, he has used the influence of his great office to "lobbying" measures through the Missouri Legislature; denouncing political corruption, he has surrounded himself with the veriest scum of Missouri politics; shrieking for reform, he has shut the gates of progress in his own State. When a woman boasts of her chastity, it is suspected she is not so pure as she ought to be. So when Gratz Brown and the Democracy cry "reform," one should keep his hands on his pocket-book. In 1868 Grant carried Missouri by nearly 28,000—not 40,000, as veracious Brown says—majority. Deduct 5,000—a large estimate—Liberal votes, and add to Democratic vote, still leaves 15,000 Republican majority. Since 1868, the vote has increased about 100,000, as follows: First, disfranchised rebels, 40,000, of whom three-fourths are Democrats; second, from emigrants and negroes, 60,000, of whom at least two-thirds are Republicans. How ridiculous, then, the boast of Brown and his partisans! Their boast is a slander upon the fair name of Missouri, and in November the slander and the slanderers will be signally rebuked, and Missouri again take her place among the Republican States of this Union.

MISSOURI.

The Same Old Party.

The new means which the Democratic Party is attempting to use to gain the old object of its struggles, the spoils of office, do not show that that party has changed its character. As the Boston *Journal* says: "The Democrats indorsed the Liberal movement, but they swamped the Liberal Party. The fight is the same that it would have been had there been no Cincinnati Convention, for the victory will be a Democratic victory, not the victory of a reform movement. At the Greeley meeting held in East Boston Friday evening, Hon Charles Levi Woodbury threw out a sop to the supposed disaffected Republicans, by promising them a man for Governor who would delight their souls, and then quietly suggested that Senator Sumner would make a good candidate. The Democrats would be most happy to give Mr. Sumner this position, but they would insist that Judge Abbott should be United States Attorney; W. W. Warren, United States District-Attorney; S. R. Spinney, Collector; Charles Levi Woodbury, Postmaster; Patrick Donahoe, Naval Officer, as a slight offset. Fortunately for the country and the business interests of the community, this dream of delusion will be soon played out."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of Various Public Bodies Yesterday.

Boards of Audit and Apportionment—The Contract Commissioners and the Board of Aldermen—The Bureau of Street-Cleaning.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Bills Audited and Allowed—Letter from Mr. Ottendorfer Refusing to Accept the Award Made by the Board in His Favor.

The Board of Audit met yesterday afternoon and transacted the following business:

BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED.

Miscellaneous claims presented at former meetings	$7,887 45
Francis McCabe, First District; Richard M. Jordan, Second District; Daniel Powers, Third District; John Burke, Fourth District, and Thomas Riley, Fifth District, salary from September to December, 1871, $500 each; total	2,500 00
John Quinn, Delia Oram, Robert S. Bordman, Joseph Hartman, William Hall, Michael Sullivan, John Quinn, Patrick McArdle, John Murray, Janitors of the Civil District Courts of the first nine districts, salary from September to December, 1871, at $500 each; total	4,500 00
Henry Cunningham, Inspector of Street Regulating and Grading, for August, September, October and November, 1871	303 00

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Journal of Commerce	$2,580 33
Star	23,233 80
New-York Democrat, (Pomeroy's)	27,339 90
New-York Democrat, (Lambert)	7,104 90
Home Journal	75 00
Hebrew Leader	824 05
Irish Citizen	4,246 60
Total	$65,404 88

The examiners of the Board reported, recommending that the claim of the *American Artisan* for $4,136 50 for publishing the County canvass of the year 1870, be disallowed, as it was not authorized by the proper authority. A resolution to the effect was adopted accordingly.

Controller Green read the following communication, which was ordered on file:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STAATS ZEITUNG,
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 12, 1872.

To the Board of Audit of the City and County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I am advised that you have, in one of your late meetings, audited and allowed the claims of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, for Corporation advertisements published up to the 1st of January, 1872, to the amount of $7,865 60, and that a warrant therefor has been drawn, and is now awaiting my acceptance.

This claim was honestly contracted and is justly due, but it should have been paid from appropriations made in the respective years in which it originated. The money set apart for this purpose, however, was squandered, and this, like many other claims, remains unpaid.

The charter of our City, (laws of 1870, chapter 137,) in section 101, article 15, provides that "No expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expenses."

The Tax Levy of the same year, chapter 382, section 3, "provides that the said several sums shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, except as herein otherwise provided; and neither the Board of Supervisors, or any officer, agent or member thereof, or head of Department, shall incur any liability, or make any contract or contracts, or permit or vote for, or authorize, audit or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure or expenditures for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditures and of the liabilities under such contracts shall exceed the sums appropriated for such purpose, or for any other purpose or object than that herein specified."

The laws of 1871, chapter 583, which created the Board of Apportionment and authorized the said Board to apportion and set apart the money, raised by tax in that year, to the various Departments and purposes of the City and County Governments, required that from the sum so raised should be paid all the expenses of the City and County Governments, for all "their Departments and purposes, for each of said years, (1871-72,)" and further provides that "no liability shall be incurred for any purpose in either of said years which shall * * * make the aggregates of the expense of the City and County Governments together, for each of said years, to amount to more than two per cent. upon the valuation aforesaid."

It is very plain that the Legislature in authorizing the raising of money by taxation put these rigid limitations upon the power as a proper security to the people that the money they contributed should not only not be misappropriated, but also that the taxes of each year should be made to pay all the expenses of each year. It is also very plainly made the duty of persons who have dealings with the Municipal authorities—furnishing supplies and rendering services—to inform themselves, as in all other business matters, in regard to the legal responsibility of the party with whom they are dealing.

Notwithstanding the plain provisions and limitations of these laws, it has come to be of yearly occurrence that they are utterly disregarded, and regularly as the Legislature meets it is expected—nay, required—to pass special enactments, approving and indorsing the willful and defiant violation of laws passed the preceding year, a course that cannot be otherwise than most demoralizing in its tendency, and which more than any other cause has produced the evils under which the community is suffering.

The Legislature of last Winter was no exception to this too common rule. Because of the recklessness and profligacy of our public officials, increasing from year to year, special legislation was again invoked, and your Board of Audit was created to provide for the enormous deficiency of 1871. Then an additional act was passed, specially requiring you to audit and allow newspaper claims for advertising for years prior to 1871. These acts received the approval of the same Governor who has on many occasions very properly remonstrated against the pernicious effects of special legislation. This course of the Legislature in regard to tax-payers' claims seems very magnanimous, but this magnanimity loses some of its merits by the consideration that it is very easy to be generous with the money of the City of New-York. If it must be admitted that the legal and honest claims, which ought to have been paid with the stolen money, should at least in equity be considered and provided for, it is evident that the New-York Press ought to be the last instead of the first entitled to the consideration. The Press is occupying a very different position from any other class of claimants. Its facilities for obtaining information are superior to others in the community, and no small part of the duty it owes to its supporters and patrons is to furnish information relating to the interior working of our Municipal affairs. If the Press had done its full duty, and with the diligence and pertinacity which it applies to other less important matters, watched the proceedings of the Legislature and the doings of our City authorities, it would have been impossible that corruption and fraud could have assumed such dimensions as have characterized our City Governments during the last years. Legislating in this especial direction, therefore, exposes the Press to the suspicion that it is accessible to improper influences and should be indignantly rejected. It is time that a bold and determined stand should be taken against the iniquitous legislation which is producing such evil fruits, and the Press of this City owes it to itself as well as to the community to take the lead in a consistent denunciation of it.

Inasmuch as an acceptance of the award, under your decision, in relation to the claims of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* would involve my approval of the special law by which you are authorized to audit and pay such claims, and as I have in the past, and will always in the future, protest against such pernicious special legislation, I must decline to receive the award made by you to the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

Respectfully yours,

OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
Publisher of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Apportionment—Issue of Stock and Bonds.

The Board of Apportionment met in the Controller's office, yesterday afternoon, at the call of the Mayor, and authorized the Controller to issue the following stock and bonds to meet the requirements of the Department of Public Works:

Additional Croton Aqueduct stock	$500,000
Bonds of the City of New-York	250,000

From the call it appeared that stocks and bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 were to be issued, but the Commissioner of Public Works made objection to the passage of the resolution. In explanation he said that the $1,500,000 was the general estimate he furnished the Controller of the amount likely to be required for the balance of the year. He did not require so much money at present, and he did not wish the public to think he did.

The resolution authorizing the issue of the lesser amount was then passed.

The Mayor read a communication from the American Female Guardian Society asking for $25,000, as authorized by law. The application was granted.

A communication was received from Surrogate Hutchings, stating that it would be necessary to make an allowance of $6,000 a month for his office, in order to carry on its increased work. The Mayor said that he had personally visited the Surrogate's office, and found that there were a large number of records to be written up, which would require the services of a number of clerks.

The Mayor added that a large amount of unfinished business had been launched upon the Surrogate by his predecessor.

The communication was ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Board of Aldermen—Salaries of Court Officers.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. The particular object of the meeting was to take action as to fixing and ordering the payment of the salaries of the Court officers.

Alderman Plunkitt moved a reconsideration of the vote cast yesterday, by which a resolution to concur with the other Board in fixing the salaries of the Court officers at $1,200 per annum, and ordering monthly payment, was lost. The vote was reconsidered, and, the resolution being then put, it was declared adopted.

Bureau of Street-Cleaning—Operations During the Week.

From the report of Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, for the week ending 13th inst., it appears that 248 miles of the paved streets were thoroughly cleaned by 6 P. M. on Tuesday; 229 miles were cleaned for the second time by 6 P. M. on Wednesday; 150 miles were cleaned for the third time by 6 P.M. on Thursday; 22 miles were cleaned for the fifth and sixth times on Friday and Saturday; 8,271 loads of ashes, and 9,657 loads of street dirt and rubbish were removed from the City during the week.

The cost of operations for the week were as follows: 4,160¾ days of sweepers, at $1 75 per day, $7,236 80; 1,074¼ days of ash-cartmen, at $4 per day, $4,297; 1,153¼ days of dirt-cartmen, at $4 per day, $4,613—total, $16,138 80.

Contracts Accepted Yesterday by the Commissioners.

The Contract Commissioners, Judges Sutherland and Van Vorst and Col. Jaques, met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and accepted the following contracts to which there was no opposition, and payment in full for which had only been delayed through technicalities of advertising, &c.:

Contract No.
1882—Michael Gavin, 9th-av., flag, between 15th and 16th sts.
2025—Michael Gavin, 5th-av., cross-walks, at 131st and 132d sts.
20 9—W. A. Cumming, 30th-st., stone-block paving, from 8th to 9th avs.
52—W. A. Cumming, 32d-st., paving stone blocks, 3d to 4th avs.
23 5—W. A. Cumming, Hubert-st., paving stone blocks, Hudson to West-st.
23 8—W. A. Cumming, Watts-st., paving stone blocks, Canal to West-st.
20 —W. A. Cumming, 41st-st., paving stone blocks, 4th to Madison-av.
20 —W. A. Cumming, 4st-st., paving stone blocks, 63d to Lexington-av.
2224—Michael Mahony, 50th-st., flag, between 5th and Madison avs.
2228—Daniel Tone, 123d-st., regulating, grading, &c., 8th-av. to New-av.
2118—Michael Gavin, 22d-st., regulating, grading, &c., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.
1645—Michael Gavin, 30th-st., flag, 6th and 7th avs.
2130—Thos. Hayden, 5th-av., sewer, between 34th and 35th sts.
1710—Michael Gavin, 51st-st., regulation grade, &c., between 6th and 7th avs.
2232—Jos. Garry, 5th-av., sewer, between 32d and 33d sts.
2117—Jas. F. Keyes, 55th-st., paving stone blocks, 10th and 11th avs.
2235—Brown & Mogk, Pearl-st., paving stone blocks, Whitehall-st. to Coenties-slip.
2236—Brown and Mogk, Broome-st., paving stone blocks, Bowery to Norfolk-st.
2320—Warren & Murphy, 80th-st., paving stone blocks, 2d to 3d avs.
1769—Philip Duffy, Chrystie-st., sewer, between Grand and Broome sts., Broome-st., Jersey-st., Wooster-st., and in Gay-st.
1815—John Duffy, Bedford-st., sewer, from Christopher to Grove-st., Varick-st., Broome and Grand from Sullivan to Thompson, and Spring-st., Mulberry to Crosby-st.
1943—Wm. H. Keyes, Washington and Greenwich sts., sewers from Desbrosses to Canal, in Caroline-st., Leonard-st., Centre Market-place, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.

The Commissioners then adjourned until July 22. They believe that they will be able to terminate their labors in two more sessions.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Capt. Petty Secures Another Rich Prize—Joe Wilson Captured and Committed.

On Tuesday morning, at 7½ o'clock, a man entered the wholesale hardware and cutlery store of Richard Douglass, No. 79 Reade-street, and priced some lanterns which he did not purchase, saying they were two small. The porter told him to call during regular business hours. The store of Mr. Douglass runs through the block from Chambers to Reade streets. On Tuesday night an attempt was made to break into the store from the Chambers-street side. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, Detective Field and Mr. J. C. Kinner, of the Merchants' Independent Police, were notified On Wednesday night Mr. Kinner saw two men approach the Reade-street door, and one man try a key in it. This was the man who had visited the store during Tuesday morning. The men walked around the block, and then the second man retried the key, but it failed again to open the lock. The two men then went to a cigar-store near the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and filed the key. They then tried it for the third time, and failed to open the door. They then entered the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and took from there a new black leather valise, which they had deposited with the clerk. By this time the Fifth Precinct had been notified and Capt. Petty had sent out five men in citizens clothes to report to Detective Field and watch the large wholesale cloth and *bijouterie* stores in the neighborhood. The two suspected men must have perceived some signs of suspicion, for on procuring the valise they walked up Franklin-street at a rapid gait, followed by the detective. They jumped into a Seventh-avenue car, and were there arrested by Detective Field and taken to the Station-house. Capt. Petty at once recognized the tall man as Joseph Wilson, better known as Joe Wilson, alias Woods, one of the smartest burglars in the country. The other man was a stranger to the Captain, in appearance. Wilson gave his name as James L. Watson, and said he was a book-keeper for his companion who gave the name of Samuel L. Jackson, and said he was a merchant. On the person of Wilson was found a file, the threads of which were full of brass dust, and a skeleton door-key, which had evidently been filed but a few minutes before. On the person of Jackson was found a box filled with wax for taking impressions of keys and key-holes. The cover of this box was found in Wilson's pocket. There was nothing in the valise but a screw-driver. Wilson is one of the most daring and successful burglars of the day. There are no less than four indictments now pending against him for burglary. He is the man who was some months ago arrested by Officer Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, while carrying a valise full of jewelry, which he had stolen from an establishment in the Sixth Precinct. On the prisoners being arraigned at the Tombs, Judge Hogan committed them without bail for trial.

The Atlantic Yacht Club.

The following General Order has been issued by Commodore Peet, of the Atlantic Yacht Club:

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB, FLAG-SHIP NIMBUS,
July 16, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2: 1.—The fleet will rendezvous at Whitestone Saturday, Aug. 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., and after arrival of the steam-boat from New-York, at signal-gun from flag-ship, will sail for Glen Cove.

2.—Sunday, Aug. 4: Divine service will be held by the Club at 11 o'clock A. M., under direction of one or more of the Chaplains, on board of a yacht hereafter selected by Commodore. All members, with their guests, and, as far as practicable, with their crews, are expected to be present. N. B.—Any yacht joining the fleet on Sunday will be excused from saluting flag-officer upon coming to anchor.

3.—Monday, Aug. 5: Upon signal-gun, the fleet will get under way, and proceed to Morris Cove, in New-Haven Harbor.

4.—Tuesday, Aug. 6: Upon signal, the fleet will get under way for New-London.

5.—Wednesday, Aug. 7: Upon signal, the fleet will get under way for Greenport.

6.—Thursday, Aug. 8: Special orders for this day will be given immediately after setting signals.

7.—Friday, Aug. 9: Upon signal, the fleet will get under way for Newport.

8.—Saturday, Aug. 10: Special orders for this day and Sunday will be given immediately after setting signals.

9.—Monday, Aug. 12: Upon signal, the fleet will get under way for Vineyard Haven, where orders for the future movements of the fleet will be given.

10.—To make the sail from day to day a trial of speed, the fleet will, as near as practicable, follow the leading yacht; and in case of sailing after sunset, the leading yacht will, from time to time, discharge fire-works, which will be answered by others in their order. Before coming to anchor, the Captain of the yacht first in will appoint some competent person on board to take accurately the time of his own and each subsequent arrival, and report the same to the Commodore the next day, as soon after signal-setting as practicable.

11.—All signals for starting will be as follows: First gun to prepare; five minutes afterward, a second gun to start. All yachts must be at anchor, with jibs down, at starting-gun. No yacht, without permission, may leave the fleet during the cruise.

12.—The Commodore, from time to time, will inform the Club of the yachts which shall have joined the fleet upon invitation, and on coming to anchor, and on other occasions, they will be offered precedence next to the officers of the Club.

By order of Commodore WM. PEET.
JOHN B. MORGAN, Recording Secretary.

South Carolina Bonds.

An adjourned meeting of the holders of South Carolina bonds was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Drake Brothers, No. 66 Broadway.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, after which Mr. Quintard, on behalf of the Committee, reported that having no list of bondholders they had made but little progress in obtaining subscriptions, and that about $300,000 have now been subscribed.

After discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting obtain the subscriptions of all the bondholders present, together with their addresses.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to request the co-operation of bondholders in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere, with the bondholders here.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to insert an advertisement in the leading papers of the City, requesting holders of South Carolina bonds to call at the offices of Messrs. Drake Brothers, and contribute the sum of one per cent. on the par of their bonds for fees in the prosecution of the purpose of this meeting; and that when a sum is obtained sufficient, in the judgment of the Committee to begin proceedings, a meeting of the contributors shall be called to consult upon the measures proposed by the Committee, and if not approved, such moneys to be returned, less expenses of advertising. An amendment was then passed that the expenses of advertising should not exceed $300.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Trial of Jersey City Judges of Election—The Jury Disagree.

The Trial of Messrs. Vollens, Hannon and Robertson, Judges of Election in the Third Assembly District, for alleged fraudulent returns, which has occupied the Court of Quarter Sessions for three weeks, was concluded and given to the Jury on Wednesday afternoon. The trial grew out of the contest of Patrick Sheeran for the seat of Dennis Reardon in the last Legislature. When the jury went out they are proven to have stood six for acquittal, with five for conviction—one unknown. Yesterday morning they had been unable to agree, but were again sent out by the Court, and last evening had not yet agreed. They were then believed to stand for acquittal and two for conviction. Despite the seeming importance of the case, it excites less than ordinary interest in Jersey City.

THE WORK OF REFORM.

The German Reform Element and Andrew H. Green—Interview in the Controller's Office—A Memorial.

Yesterday morning an interview took place in the Controller's office between a Committee of German Reformers, headed by Oswald Ottendorfer, and Andrew H. Green. The Controller received his visitors, and Mr. Ottendorfer, handing to him a memorial, addressed him in these words:

MR. CONTROLLER: These gentlemen and myself represent a committee from the German-American Reform Association, and we have been deputed to present you with this memorial and to congratulate you on the manliness, honesty and sagacity which you have displayed in the exercise of your most important office. This is no smooth flattery, for our words are most sincerely spoken and truly represent our feelings. We wish you to understand most fully that the manner in which you have performed your duty to the tax-payers of this City has prompted us to declare that we will use every opportunity that offers to support you, and we will exert all the influence we possess in your behalf. Again, let me repeat, in behalf of the Association, that we cordially thank and congratulate you, and refer you for a more explicit statement of our sentiments to the memorial which I have had the honor to present to you.

The Controller replied:

MR. OTTENDORFER AND GENTLEMEN: I am extremely obliged to you for this expression of your good opinion, and for the manner in which you have alluded to my exertions in behalf of the City Government. Glancing over the pages of this memorial, my eye has rested here and there on passages which I need not assure you are highly gratifying to me, and I shall read it with emotions of the sincerest pleasure. I am happy to say that the efforts of Reformers to lead the City into new paths and to reduce its expenditure and decrease its debt have not been altogether unsuccessful. Everything that has been done or attempted in this direction has met with so warm an encouragement from the German Press that I can scarcely be surprised by your visit today. Many times valuable suggestions have been made by them, and notably by you, Mr. Ottendorfer, of which I have gladly availed myself. You have ever been earnest in the cause of Reform; you have worked faithfully with such men as Havemeyer, Schultz, Samuel Tilden and Charles O'Conor, who are sustained by thousands and tens of thousands of inhabitants of this City and this State. So long as you and they see the necessity of Reform, I do not think there can be any fear of failure. Amid all the danger of a Presidential election, the issue of electing honest City officials is going to be the dominant one. The great majority of the citizens feel it to be so. The necessity is so potential as to command the support and the hard efforts of every honest man. I do firmly believe that the citizens will never under any pretext permit the affairs of the City to return to the condition of last Fall.

I feel profoundly grateful for the support you pledge me, for I know that it is not only the German nationality, but all nationalities that speak through you. I shall preserve this memorial and regard it as one of the real triumphs of my life, as the welcome fruition of much hard work and some success. Your appreciation is all the dearer because I know how earnest you are in the cause of honesty. Now, in regard to the City Government, I have heeded your very valuable suggestion that the expenses of any one year should be paid by the taxes of that year only. By adopting this method there can be no reduction of expenses without a reduction of taxes, so that no insidious formation of unknown debts could be possible. The people would be loth to plunge into schemes of vast expenditure when they comprehended that great taxation would immediately follow. Reduction of expenses is the present necessity, and it involves cutting down in all directions. This is being done to some extent, for the impetus of last Fall's activity has been felt everywhere, and I believe an additional impetus will be given this Fall by those who so faithfully toiled last year, which will enable us to carry out a reform that shall be absolutely thorough. We are reducing expenses now where we can, but we cannot reduce taxation, because we are now paying off past deficiencies. We are in the condition of a man with an income of $5,000 a year, who, having greatly exceeded his income in past years, is obliged, though he now lives within it, to give bonded mortgages for his former deficiences. Yet, although we are cutting down expenses as far as the power of the Reform movement will allow us, you must not think that it is our wish to check improvement or to stop expansion. Not by any means. We will build up as fast as we can, but we will never forget our duty to the tax-payers, and we will spend no more money than we have. Let me again give you my sincerest thanks for this proof of your esteem, which, believe me, is very highly appreciated.

Mr. Ottendorfer resumed again: "Before we leave you, Mr. Controller, let me point out that Reform interests must not be lost sight of. They shall not by us. We will emancipate the local questions from the clog and fetters of national politics. This is absolutely necessary, and the Germans will do it at all hazards." The Committee then bowed and withdrew, leaving the memorial in Mr. Green's hands. It reads as follows:

SIR: The German-American Reform Associations of the City of New-York remember the profound satisfaction and the deep sense of relief experienced by the whole community when, in September last, it became known that you were placed in charge of the Finance Department. It was an assurance founded on your well-known and well-earned reputation for integrity, which was a sufficient guarantee that no more money would be squandered to enrich a favored few, and that no more payments would be made without a rigid examination in regard to the legality and honesty of every claim presented.

Your appointment was hailed as the beginning of a much needed reform, and there was hope that this reform would be effectively carried out. Yet with almost every other department of the City and County Government under control of the corrupt elements which had so long reigned supreme, it was but too evident that every possible obstacle would be thrown in the way of practical results, and that you would be made the subject of misrepresentation, denunciation and abuse by the legions whose plans would certainly be interfered with and their dishonest emoluments would be cut off.

In this we have not been disappointed, as we had more fully watched the progress of events. We have seen a Legislature chosen for the purpose of carrying out the demands of the people for Reform, utterly failing to more than show "how not to do it." We have seen an almost entire lack of disposition in the various departments to co-operate with you in securing a more economical administration of these departments. We have seen even in the Courts of justice (!) a disposition to obstruct your efforts to reduce the army of attendants and officers. We have seen a portion of the Press exerting sufficient influence with the Legislature to secure the passage of a very questionable law to compel the payment of enormous doubtful claims for work illegally performed and charged for at exorbitant rates, and this same Press is now using its power to coerce or intimidate you into the auditing and payment of these exorbitant claims.

All this we have seen, and more besides, as elements of resistance to your earnest efforts to purify our City and County Government, and which, with almost any other man, would probably have been sufficiently discouraging to have compelled his resignation, which we think is evidently the purpose of those who are so persistently dogging and harassing you.

While your enemies, the enemies of an honest administration of the Finance Department, are so untiring and unscrupulous in their efforts to accomplish their wicked purposes, we feel that it is necessary that those who have trusted in you, and have found you thoroughly faithful and true, should show themselves equally vigilant and active in sustaining you in the battle which, almost single-handed, you are fighting for us.

We wish to assure you of our earnest sympathy and hearty support in your difficult work. We are sure you will not yield to threats or intimidation, and urge the most rigid examination of every claim presented, especially of such as have been the subject of special legislation during the last Winter.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, and call upon all good citizens to do so, to stand by you and support you.

THEODORE G. GLAUBENSKLEE,
President of Ex-Committee.

GEORGE KUSTER, Secretary.

Jersey City's Finances.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation, yesterday, met for a final consideration of the Tax Levy for the year. The City Treasurer reported $199,148 63 to the credit of the various accounts in bank.

In the Tax Levy the item of $5,000 for extra legal services to the Board of Works was reduced to $3,000, and that of $40,000 for printing by the Board of Finance, to $15,000. The following appropriations were then passed:

Board of Aldermen	$35,000
Police Commissioners	280,000
Board of Education	227,000
Fire Commissioners	143,700
Board of Public Works	355,000
Board of Finance	425,182
Total	$1,445,882
Increase over last year	342,428

This does not include either County or State taxes which have not yet been apportioned.

An Astonished Pastor.

We presume the following story must be accepted as true, as it is given by a Boston paper: A New-York minister visited Boston to attend the Jubilee. It was the Greeley day. In front of the New-Yorker, who was accompanied by a Boston Minister, stood two young ladies who were marveling at the excitement, "I wonder who this Greeley is," one of them said, "that they are making this fuss over?" The Boston pastor thought he would enlighten the young lady, and said to her: "Why Mr. Greeley is candidate for the Presidency." "I thought Gen. Grant was the candidate," was the reply. "Yes, but Mr. Greeley is the opposition candidate; he is the man who bailed Jeff. Davis." "Oh! is he? I never heard of him before." Astonished at this ignorance, the pastor said to his friend, "I don't believe that girl goes to Sunday-school. I'll see. Do you live in Boston, Miss?" "Yes, Sir!" "Where do you attend church?" "I attend yours."

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Experiences of a Californian—He Finds the Attachés a Very Gentlemanly Set of People, Wanting in Nothing but Coin.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 5, 1872.

It is many a long day since I have sat me down to have a chat with you. It may have been an interval of relief to you, very possibly; but it is not meet that you should enjoy too much happiness in this world for fear you may not want to leave it when your time comes. So I will be your penance, and for the nonce renew my "distinguished considerations."

We, the people of this far western ilk, have been looking on the great Tammany fight with that delightful condition of disinterestedness not unfrequently quoted in the case of the wife, the husband and the bear. We don't feel very sorry for New-York. It deserves all it has got by suffering the Phillistines to gobble it up, when, as results have proved, you were strong enough to own what belonged to you—only you had suffered yourselves to be carved, put down and put under the heel of "foreign rulers." I am no politician. I know good men in all the ranks, and I know some that it won't do to leave your pocket-book with, if there's money in it; but what "I was goin' ter say" was, that I have a small piece to speak myself on some of your City matters. It has done my soul good to see how you walk into your City officials. I have not seen much of the details, but I learn you are taking them in hand in turn. As the old lady said at a revival, "there's some 'speriances I've had as well as the rest on ye," and I had a day of that sort with your Sheriff. Would you like to hear it:

It came to pass that an old matter of business on which self and an old friend could not agree, led to a determination on his part to try little legal proceedings against me. I was a non-resident, and therefore subject to arrest on the supposition that I was about to leave town forever an ever, &c., it being a legal fiction that a man has nothing else to do but be everlastingly occupied in running away from every place he is in. Returning to the City from a few days' trip Eastward, and while enjoying the luxury of a shave and ablutions in my room at the hotel, I was waited upon by a Deputy Sheriff, and served with a warrant of arrest. The gentleman seemed in a great hurry, and one would suppose my crime had been of the most heinous sort, demanding instant incarceration. Hurrying on my clothes, I responded to the call, and informing the Deputy that I should be obliged to see my legal adviser, and some friends to go my security, &c., he informed me that he was not obliged to allow any such liberty, but his duty was to take me straight to Ludlow-street Jail, and chuck me in, neck and heels. It was my first experience, and I was amazed at the great error the public labored under in accusing City officials of neglect of duty. Here was a young man now, that, in his zeal, was going to carry out the letter of the law to its most rigid limit, and no nonsense. I said, "All right, we will go to Ludlow-street then." Like Tupman's Fat Boy in the Garden, he grew sanguine, and thought the matter *could* be arranged to let me call on my way down and see my friends, B. & Co., but the wear and tear of conscience in such a case of neglect of duty could only be recompensed by the disbursement of $25. This I had to promise to pay, and I was suffered to confer with my friends. It was astonishing how little value time seemed after that. My friend was not in such a hurry then. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when we all drove to the Sheriff's office, to give the necessary bond. We were ushered, with some show of favor, into the interior office, and our case was laid before a fretful, anxious-looking young man, who seemed to express, "Why do you all come here to bother *me*."

After a long time a bond was filled out, pending which there was much mysterious comings and goings, and whisperings between somebody who came in and my friend, the Deputy, and occasionally the fretful-looking young man. It seemed to me as if they were taking my measure, and mentally calculating what I would "pan out." We sat and sat; it was a warm day of August last. My friend B. perspired freely and swabbed. The fretful young man had frequent passages of arms and wrangles with other parties who came and went. Still we waited. My friend had his own business affairs to attend to, and his time was precious. The Sheriff's young man was appealed to. He looked unutterable anxiety and fatigue, as much as to say: "Now, how can you bother me? Why can't you let me alone?" Time wore on; we fretted, and I am afraid were getting mad. Noon came, the Sheriff's young man took down his hat and went out—to his lunch, probably. He must have fed at the Fifth-Avenue, for he was gone long enough. Time wore on, but at last he did return, and when again reminded of that little business, looked surprised at our temerity in daring to teach him his duty. At last a bond was filled out, signed, and, as we supposed, the business was done; but the young man looked at the bond, and doubted if it would be received—he would see, and laid it down to go on with other business. Again he was reminded. He took the bond and went out. Gone a long time; came back with his face fearfully contracted with anguish. The bond was not satisfactory; the parties signing, well-known business men, whose credit was unexceptionable, whose check could be given for ten times the amount any day; but no, it would not do; but he would see somebody. The Sheriff, was not at home, he was off to Saratoga on business—there was a horse race or something. The young man desponded, but "referred" the bond to somebody in some mysterious corner. Time dragged; it was 2½; my bondsman went out and it was 3 before he returned. Meantime our bond lay on the table, and that melancholy young man wrote and wrangled with new customers who came and went. A final effort was made to get a decision and to arrange this little matter, but somehow things didn't work; there was a hitch somewhere. My friend, the Deputy, looked in occasionally, and it was astonishing how the dull, heavy eye of that *blasé* young man did convey rays of intelligence to that zealous officer. The Sheriff's eye said "got 'em dead." The young man's answered, "You bet ye." Sheriff chuckled and went away. My friend B. who had sat the weary day through with me, neglecting his business, sweltering in the little den, looked serene all the time. I finally said, "Strikes me they are playing us nicely this time." He said nothing but merely remarked, "It does look like it." At about 3:55 that sallow young man glancing at the clock, picking up the bond which had lain for an hour on his table, turning to us with an energy quite foreign to his manner all day, said: "Well, there's no use talking, we can't take the bond. The Sheriff is away, and we can't take the responsibility," and commenced putting up his papers and locking up his desk. Office hours were up. My serene friend B., who never suffered himself to get in the least excited, blandly remarked: "This bond you say will not answer?" "No, it will not." "Then, my friend must give a new bond or go to jail, must he?" "Yes." "But there is no time to get a bond filed today; office hours are up. You won't accept the bond, pray what *will* you accept?" "Nothing, sir." "Not even the amount in money, I suppose." "Oh, yes; of course we can accept *that*;" and I fancied I saw the faintest of winks drop out of the corner of the young man's eye, as his met that of the Sheriff. My friend B. merely remarking, "Oh," produced a long pocket-book, and from that a certified check for the amount of the bond. *Tableau*—Sheriff's young man's face livid with rage—Deputy-Sheriff in the background in the act of doing violence with his fist to his bran-new tile. He was putting some big licks into the crown. Several hangers on, who evidently understood the little game, were giving evidence of their sympathy with the disappointed ones, by applying a finger to the lower eye-lid, thumbs to noses, &c. The bond on which, by the way, the young man had found time to collect a fee of $26 50, was hastily locked up and in a moment silence reigned in the Sheriff's office. I omitted to say that it was Saturday, and of course I had a narrow escape from spending the Sunday in Ludlow-street Jail, unless I felt like paying that Deputy Sheriff $50 per day for the pleasure of his society in the outside world. Moreover, there was the little perquisite to the jailer for a room instead of a cell. Perhaps they have not got the thing reduced to a science! Of course they don't know that Saturday is a day that everybody goes out of town, and that of all days it is the hardest to get hold of your friends to go your bail. They don't know that, oh, no! and they are stupidly ignorant how much a Deputy can make off a person who is rather thin skinned and shudders at the idea of spending a day or a night in a jail like a common felon.

The best of the joke is that I am assured that the instructions from my friend, the plaintiff, were that on no account was I to be annoyed, and if it was not convenient for me to give bail on no account was I to go to jail—hence the zeal displayed by that Deputy and that sallow-faced melancholy young man is most commendable. To do my friend, the Deputy, justice, he was a gentlemanly fellow, well bred, and a mild mannered man, and treated me unexceptionably—and so was that young man—they were all gentlemanly and were wanting in nothing—*but coin*.

PODGERS.

A Temperance Marshal Arrested—Marching Without a Permit.

Officer Sullivan, of the Thirteenth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, saw about 100 members of the St. James Young Men's Temperance Society of the Fourth Ward march up Grand-street, preceded by a band of music, playing marching tunes. The officer asked the President of the Society, Mr. John Reidy, of No. 81 Henry-street, whether he had a permit from Superintendent Kelso, allowing him to march and play music. On being answered in the negative, the officer arrested Reidy, and brought him before Justice Scott, at Essex Market. There the prisoner stated that he had made application to Superintendent Kelso, but had not been given a permit, which authorization he understood was to have been forwarded to his house, at the St. James Schools, corner of New-Bowery and James-street. Riedy stated to Judge Scott that Roundsman Boleman and Sergt. Thompson, of the Fourth Precinct, with a singular ignorance of the law, tendered his procession a Police escort. Judge Scott, holding that Reidy had no intention of violating the law, discharged him from custody.

BOATING.

The College Regatta—Names of the Crews Who Are to Take Part in the Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

The prospective College regatta, which is to take place on Tuesday next, 23d inst., is the main topic of conversation hereabout, and from present appearances one is led to believe the young enthusiasts who rashly assert that it will prove "the biggest thing you ever saw." Well-tanned, hardy and socially-disposed young fellows greet you at all points, and the fragments of conversation which one cannot help catching are all about regatta, boats, training, diet, oars, water, &c. The Harvard and Yale crews were but a short time ago the only scholastic competitors for aquatic honors, but how the contagion has spread to various points of the compass. For instance, we have a representative crew from Bowdoin College, of Brunswick, Me. The latter are coached by Price, a member of the St. John (Paris) crew, and Robert Fulton, the stroke-oar of the same crew, is expected here to give them their final instructions. The Bowdoin crew is composed of most excellent material, and they appear to be in very fair condition. They will average about 156 pounds in weight, and are placed as follows: D. A. Robinson, stroke; D. A. Sargent, C. H. Hunter, A. L. Crocker, A. J. Ladd, and W. O. Hooker, bow.

I am informed that Cornell University, of Ithaca, N. Y., will not be represented, as their funds were not replenished according to promise, although they have spent much time and money in preparation.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College crew is here, under the care of the great rowing philosopher, Josh Ward, who teaches them, as he did last year, "what he knows about rowing." Two of the members of last year's crew are in the boat, F. C. Eldred, the stroke, and H. V. Simpson, No. 4. The other four are J. M. Benedict, D. P. Barkwell, S. M. Carter, and H. H. Player, bow. This crew is looked upon as a very formidable one, although not the heaviest. Their average weight will be about 152 pounds.

Harvard has made a careful selection for their representative crew, and there is evidently a determination to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the University in the aquatic sense. R. H. Dana, who rowed stroke in the Freshman crew last year, will occupy that important position in the University boat this season, assisted by Wendell Goodwin, H. L. Morse, John Bryant, W. J. Lloyd, and Francis Bell and Henry Stone are both candidates for the bow seat. The Harvard men employ no professional trainer, and their average weight will be about 160 pounds.

Yale sends an off-hand lot, who look pretty near ready for work, trained as follows: J. Day, stroke; W. F. McCook, H. A. Oakes, R. J. Cook, G. W. Gunn, and F. W. Adee, bow. Mr. McCook is the Captain of the crew and superintends the training of his men personally. They will average about 150 pounds.

The Amherst College crew is under the mentorship of the renowned New-York oarsman, John Biglin, and doing well, both scientifically and physically. The crew consists of the following gentlemen: Walter Negley, stroke; A. F. Benedict, F. M. Wilkins, S. M. Brewer, B. F. Brown, and L. Bradley, Jr., Captain and bow-oar. They will weigh about 153 pounds in the average.

Williams College sends a crew under the tuition of a Mr. Chandler, and but little is known of either of them in rowing circles, but they appear to hold their own in trial spins. The names are: John Gunster, stroke; F. W. Saunders, J. P. Worden, D. S. Wilson, F. Johnson, and H. T. Johnson, bow. Their average weight is 158 pounds.

Brown University will not put in a representative boat, but a Freshman crew is entered.

Harvard and Yale have withdrawn their entries for the Freshman race.

Amherst sends a crew; also the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, who will make their début on this occasion. There is a rumor that a crew from the Scientific Department of Yale will row in the Freshmen race.

Rowing Notes.

Mr. R. B. Deeley publishes a challenge of which we gave our readers an outline in a previous issue. This was addressed to his late opponent on the Schuylkill, Mr. George Engelhardt. Now he invites the Captain of the Atalanta crew, Dr. Russell Withers, to a trial, leaving the terms and conditions to the option of the latter. This is certainly magnanimous and will no doubt meet a ready response. Mr. Deeley states his reason for issuing this challenge to Dr. Withers to be, that the latter had made the assertion that he could beat Deeley one minute in a three-mile race. We are also informed that the Gulick crew is ready to row the Atalantas or any other recognized amateur crew in the country, and they hope that some of them may be induced to respond. The Gulicks still hold the champion flag of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, which they won in the regatta of 1870, defeating the Atalanta's best six.

The Beaverinyck Club, of Albany, also issues a plucky challenge to any amateur crew in the country to row them a race at Albany.

It is not very likely that the Biglin brothers will accept either of the challenges published by the Ward brothers, as they are unprepared at present. This is a great pity, and we deplore the loss of an opportunity to witness a contest between these old rivals.

The only hope now of seeing this challenge accepted lies in the direction of that hot-bed of oarsmen, the good old "smoky city." There we know of Coulter, Cavitt, Scharff, Kaye and others. Does it frighten them all?

An Alarming Suggestion to Nervous People.

From the Boston Traveller, June 16.

During a severe thunder-shower in Hampton, N. H., on Friday afternoon, twelve posts on which telegraph wires were supported, were shattered by the electricity, and during a shower a short time previous, eight posts in Wenham were destroyed in a similar manner, owing probably, to the wires being overcharged. These facts should caution parties who have telegraph wires attached to their chimneys or the roofs of their houses, as the same force which would destroy a post might seriously damage a house; the conclusion is certain that telegraph wires passing through towns should not be attached to the roofs of houses, as is frequently the case.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., calendar called at 12 M.—26, The people, &c., Keenan vs. Green, Controller; 27, Ryan et al. vs. Green, Controller; 28, Boyce et al. vs. Green, Controller; 29, Haugh vs. Green, Controller; 30, Brennan vs. Green, Controller; 32, Deering vs. the Mayor, &c.; 33, Crosby vs. the Board of Apportionment; 40, Thompson et. al. vs. Patterson; 43, O'Connor vs. Shipman; 44, Same vs. Same; 47, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Benefit Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association; 51, In re Moses Aaron, deceased; 52, Asmuigen vs. Susman; 55, Butterworth vs. Volkenning; 77, Miller et al. vs. Halsey et al.; 78, Waverley Bank vs. Halsey; 79, Matthews vs. Coe; 91, Foster vs. Wenbrough; 93, Butterworth vs. Volkenning; 95, Waverley Bank vs. Halsey; 96, Miller vs. Halsey; 101, Elias vs. Elias; 104, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Barr; 107, Allerton vs. Martin.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 18.

By Judge Pratt.

Fischer vs. Goldschmid; motion granted.

Nichols vs. Hunt; Turrell vs. Seil et al; motions granted without costs.

Runyon vs. Drew; motion denied with $10 costs.

Holloway vs. Stephen; to be heard on 29th inst., peremptorily.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.

By Judge Freedman.

Gertrude May vs. Andrew Berser; motion denied and temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Edward Lough vs. Ben. F. Romaine; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Isidor Allschut vs. Hugh McNulty; order denying motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.

By Judge Larremore.

Halleday vs. Hayes; Davis vs. Lemon; orders granted.

Davenport vs. Marvin; motion denied, without costs.

Eule vs. Lercke; motion denied. Defendent to submit to examination.

Warren vs. Warren; motion granted.

Hamilton vs. Buckman. (See opinion with Clerk.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅜	1,500 do.	114⅜
		500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Pacific Mail	75⅝	300 Tol. & Wab....b3.	76
500 Erie Railroad	52⅜	500 do.	76
500 do.	52½	200 do.	75¾
100 North-western	73¾	100 Ohio & Miss. R. R.	45¾

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	74½	100 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....bet. call.	75⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new	21	700 do.	75⅝
6,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	29	500 do.	75½
10,000 do.	29½	100 do.....c.	75⅝
14,000 do...bet. call.	29	400 do.....s3.	75⅜
2,000 Missouri 6s	94½	20 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	98
2,000 do.	94⅝	100 do...bet. call.	97⅝
7,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'ty Loan, reg.	106½	100 do.....s3.	97⅝
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. c.	102	200 Erie Railroad	52⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. R.R. 1st	90¼	600 do.	52⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L'd G't.....b3.	82	200 do.	52½
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	93¼	300 do...bet. call.	52⅜
1,000 T. & Wab., Equi	88	900 do.	52½
500 do.	87⅝	700 do.....b3.	52¾
1,000 Gt. Western 2d	90¾	1200 do.	52⅝
1,000 N. J. So. 1st	79	1000 do.	52
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	107¼	100 do.....c.	52⅜
1,000 Chi. & Alton In.	98	800 do.	52⅜
3,000 St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	100¼	200 do.	52½
3,000 T., Peoria & W., 1st W. Div.	93¼	700 do.	52⅝
10 Bank of Comm'ce	117½	100 do.	52
10 Cen. Nat. Bank	100	200 do.....b3.	52
20 German Am. B'k	112	10 Erie Railroad Pf.	73
41 Am. M. Un. Ex.	74	10 L. S. & Mich. So.	93⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	88	200 Un. Pac., b. c., b3.	37⅜
100 do...bet. call.	88	300 Chi. & N. W.. b. c.	73¾
200 Ohio & M., b. c. b3.	45¾	5 N. J. Cen. R. R.	107⅛
100 do.	45½	70 Del., L. & West.	105⅛
		300 Tol., Wab. & West. bet. call...s3.	75⅝
		100 Col., C. & I. C. b. c.	34⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116⅛	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.	113⅝
2,000 do.	115½	9,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅝
74,000 do.	115⅜		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 Pacific Mail	75⅞	100 Lake Shore.....s3.	92⅝
2200 do.....b3.	76	300 Pittsburg R. R.	91⅛
400 do.	76	100 Rock Island	111⅜
1000 do.	76⅛	100 Bost., H. & E.	7⅜
100 do.....s3.	76	900 Tol. & Wab.	75⅝
100 do.....b3.	76⅛	800 do.....b3.	76
800 do.	76⅛	800 do.	76
300 do.....s3.	76⅛	600 do.....s3.	76
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	97⅝	100 do.....b3.	76
200 Erie Railroad....c.	52⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$500 Georgia 7s	87	5 L. S. & M. S.	93⅛
1,725 Va. 6s, deferred	15¼	200 do..bet. call.	92⅝
5,000 S. C. 6s, n, Jan. & July	29	100 do.....b3.	92⅝
1,000 M. 6s, H. & St J. Is.	91¾	100 do.....b10.	92⅝
1,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.	102	100 Panama R. R.	114⅝
1,000 U. Pac. R.R. 1st M.	90¼	200 Clev. & P. R.R., G. Bds.	91⅛
4,000 Pac. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	98¾	300 do.	91
4,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	93¾	25 do.	91⅛
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	93	300 do..bet. c. s3.	91
100 Quicksilver Pf. b. c.	52⅝	300 U. Pac. R.R. b. c. c.	37⅜
100 Canton Co.	97	600 Chi. & N. W.. b. c.	73⅜
300 do..bet. call.	97	100 do.....b10.	73⅝
50 Adams Express	98	1200 do.....b3.	73⅜
50 do..bet. call.	98⅛	200 do.	73⅜
5 U. S. Express	87¼	10 N. J. Central	107⅛
200 do..b. c. b3.	87⅝	100 Del., L. & West.	105⅛
100 Pac. M. S.S. Co. b. c. b3.	76⅛	232 Morris & Essex	93
700 do.	76⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	46
300 do.....b3.	76⅝	500 do.	46⅛
200 do.	76⅛	100 do.....b3.	46⅛
1700 do.	76⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c. b3.	111⅜
100 do.....b3.	76⅜	300 do.	111⅛
300 do.....b3.	76⅝	200 H. & St. Jos. Pf., bet. call.	58
800 do.	76⅛	500 Tol., W. & W. b. c. b3.	76
100 do.....s3.	76⅝	400 do.	76⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. call.	97⅝	1200 do.	76⅛
900 Erie Railroad..b. c.	52⅛	100 do.....b3.	76⅜
200 do.	52⅝	300 do.	76⅜
100 do.	52⅛	10 C., C., C. & I. C. b. c.	95
300 do.	52⅝	200 C., C. & Ind. Cen., bet. call....s3.	34⅝
400 Mil. & St. P. Pf., bet. call.	78⅛	100 do.	35
		200 do.....s3.	35
		600 Miss., Kan. & Tex. bet. call.	43

THURSDAY, July 18, 1 P. M.

The preparations making in Europe for the forthcoming French loan continue to be felt by the bank of England, which again reports a loss of bullion for the week £881,000 Sterling, and has raised its rate of discount to three and a half per cent. The effect here has been to confirm the increased difference between Sight and Sixty day bills of Exchange. Today's business in Sterling, after the closing of the mail, was not active, and 109⅞ will represent the market for Sixty day bills, while Sight drafts are still quoted 110⅛@110¼. The day's export of specie was $769,000, all in gold coin.

Gold opened stronger, on the London news; selling at 114⅛ and then at 114⅜, at the outset. But the change had been well discounted here, and before noon Gold fell to 114⅛. After this rise and reaction, it settled to yesterday's quotation of 114⅛@114¼, and became quieter. Three per cent. to three and a half interest was paid to have Gold carried.

This being the day for purchase of Gold at the Sub-Treasury, bids were made for $4,195,000, from 114 to 114.51. The Department awarded $1,000,000 at about 114½, say from 114.51 down to 114.48½.

There was less animation in the Public Funds today, though quotations were well maintained. The old Five-Twenties, of 1865, sold at 116⅛; new 1865's at 114⅝@114⅜@114⅝, and 1867's at 115⅜@115⅝, the higher fraction being bid at the close. The Sixes of 1881 were about steady at 117⅞@118; and the Five per Cents. were firm, with the New Loan 113⅝ paid and bid. The Currency Sixes were easier, sales at 114⅛, and more offering at the price.

The Stock business of the day has shown some increase of activity, and several cases of partial advance in quotations. The Pacific Mail speculations attracted much notice, especially as Panama made a decided upward turn at the same time. Pacific Mail opened at 75⅛, yesterday's last price, rose to 76⅜, and just before the close reacted to 76⅛, which was still bid. Panama, which advanced to 113¼ yesterday, sold at 114⅛ and up to 116, with 115⅛ for the last sale. North-western improved from 73⅜ to 74, with 91⅛ bid for the Preferred Stock; Rock Island was firm, selling at 111⅜@111¼; St. Paul Preferred sold (400 shares) at 78⅛; St. Paul Common improved to 54⅜; Ohios rose from 45⅜ to 46⅛; Union Pacific was steadier at 37⅛; and C., C. and I. C. sold at 35@34⅝@35@34⅝. Western Union was steady and much neglected, at 75⅛. New-York Central stiffened from 97⅞ to 98, and Lake Shore was steady about 92⅝. Canton was dealt in to some extent, with 97 for the new basis, after some days of stagnation. The movement in Wabash, noted at the close of yesterday, was continued with a good show of business today. The sales ranged from 75⅛ to 76⅛, but relapsed to 76⅛ at the end of business hours.

The investment railroad shares were firm; New-Jersey Central quoted 107⅛@107⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western selling freely at 105⅛, and Morris and Essex steady at 93. Pittsburg was easier, resting on 91.

State Bonds were dull, with 29 the price for South Carolina; New issue of January and July, a rally of 1 ℘ cent. Tennessees were uneven, New bonds selling down to 74, with 74⅛ bid for Old. Missouris were steady at 94⅛.

Railroad bonds were generally in good demand. Pacific issues were a shade easier, 102 bid for Centrals, and 90⅛ for Union Gold Sixes. A sharp rally in Union Ten ℘ cent. Incomes led to sale at 87⅛.

Money was 3 ℘ cent. on call loan, and even 2⅛ in the last hour of business. Stocks lent as usual of late, and Erie generally commanded a bonus of 1-64 ℘ cent. for the day's use.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Wednesday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115⅜	115⅜
American Gold	114⅛	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	111⅜
North-west Common	73⅜	73⅜
Pacific Mail	75⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common	54	54⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	46
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	75⅛
Erie	52⅛	52⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛	37⅛
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	35	34⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅛	42⅛

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

Gold receipts	$338,999 49
Gold payments	1,358,351 41
Gold balance	36,784,069 18
Currency receipts	366,040 40
Currency payments	1,443,602 59
Currency balance	6,740,642 53
Customs	291,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s, coup., '81	113⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅝	6s, Currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	74⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	100
Tenn. 6s, new	74	Ohio 6s, '86	100
Va. 6s, new	50	Michigan 6s, '73	95
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	50⅛	Michigan 6s, '78	95
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	15⅛	Michigan 6s, '83	95
Ga. 7s, new	87⅛	Michigan 7s, '78	100
N. Car. 6s, old	32⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
N. Car. Special tax	14	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	108⅛
S. Car. 6s	54	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105⅛
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	29	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105⅛
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105⅛
Connecticut 6s	99⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Texas 10s, '76	86		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old	97	
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	126⅛	126⅜
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58⅝
Reading	116⅛	117
Lehigh Valley	59	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	45⅛	45⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅛
Northern Central	39⅛	39⅝
Lehigh Navigation	43⅛	43⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅝	93

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Aug. 1, in this City, at the branch office, No. 1 Cortlandt-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $6@$7 75; Superfine, $3@$3 25. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 25@$1 25½; No. 2 Spring, $1 24¾, cash; $1 17¾@$1 17¾, August; $1 09½@$1 09¾, September; No. 3 Spring, regular, $1 09. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, regular, 40⅝c.; strictly fresh, 41⅛c., cash; 41⅛c., August; 42⅛c. @42⅛c., September; Yellow, 41⅛c.; rejected, 38⅛c.@38⅛c. Oats quiet and easier; No. 2 at 27⅛c.@27⅛c., cash, 26⅛c. August. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 55⅛c.@56c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall 50c.@54c. Whisky active and higher at 88c. Pork—Demand light and holders firm, cash, nominally $13 87⅛c., August; sold at $13 75. Lard strong; 9⅛c. bid for Winter sales; Summer, 7⅛c. Bulk Meats in good demand. Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.@7c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams 12c.@14⅛c. Cattle steady; prime to extra Steers $6@$6 50. Live Hogs active and higher, sales $4 10@$4 35. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo 7c., Oswego 12c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 234,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Cattle, 8,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 295,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye; 24,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Lake Imports—Flour, 6,233 bbls.; Wheat, 17,200 bushels; Corn, 39,200 bushels; Oats, 131,451 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,600 bushels; Corn, 65,385 bushels; Oats, 24,669 bushels; Rye, 6,100 bushels. Rail Shipments from elevators—Wheat, 17,095 bushels; Corn, 54,650 bushels; Oats, 18,900 bushels. Canal Freights declined ⅛c. on Wheat and Corn; Wheat, 11⅛c.; Corn, 10⅛c.; Oats, 7⅛c. Flour active; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 75. Wheat dull and declined 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel for Spring; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 35⅛; small lots White Canada at $1 70; Milwaukee Spring, No. 2, quoted at $1 35⅛; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 35; White Canada, $1 65@$1 73; Red Winter, $1 50@$1 60. Corn dull and weak; sales of small lots No. 2 at 51c.; No. 2 quoted at 50c.@51c. Oats dull and held at 35c.@36c. for No. 2 Western. Barley-malt quiet; Canada quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 15@$1 20.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour buoyant and unsettled, owing to the rain. Sales at $7 75@$8; buyers 25c. off. Wheat in good demand, supply light; old, $1 60@$1 62; new, $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull and lower; sales at 49c.@50c. Rye steady at 67c.@69c. Oats steady at 30c.@35c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter in good demand for choice but scarce. Pork firm and in fair demand, regular $12 50. Lard firm for Winter; Kettle 8⅛c.@9c.; steam, 8⅛c.; Summer, 7⅛c. Bulk Meats in good demand, especially for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.; all held ⅛c. higher; sales Clear Rib at 7⅛c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders sold early at 5⅛; closed firm at 6c.; sales Clear Rib at 8c.@8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Hams in good demand and firm; Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c. Live Hogs steady at $4 20@$4 50. Whisky steady at 87.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Tobacco steady, fairly active; sales, 140 bbls. Flour quiet and firm; Extra Family, $6 50. Grain dull and unchanged. Provisions strong, with an advancing tendency. Pork, $13 00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅛c., packed. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 5⅛c.; sides, 7⅛c.@7⅛c., loose; sales, 175,000 ℔s. Clear Rib at the quotations. Sugar-cured Hams firmer, at 14⅛c.@15c. Lard, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; order lots ⅛c. higher. Whisky quiet and steady, at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Seeds unchanged. Groceries firmer, but not quotably higher. Petroleum steady; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 21⅛c.@22c. Provisions firmer, but not quotably higher. Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 62⅛@$6 50. Wheat in improved demand; Red, $1 80@$1 86; Amber, $1 95. Rye, 70c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@62c. Oats active, 42c.@45c. Barley and Barley-malt dull. Whisky weak at 92⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Flour dull, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak, $1 29 for No. 1, $1 35 for No. 2. Corn dull, and lower, at 40⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats in fair demand and lower, at 27c. for No. 2. Rye dull and lower, at 57c. for No. 1. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 6,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 18.—Wheat active, but lower; sales of No. 1 White at $1 61@$1 62; Amber Michigan, $1 58. Corn steady at 51c.@52c. for fresh. Oats in good demand at 35c.@36c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Wheat firm; in request at full prices; sales of 1 car No. 1 White State at $1 85. Rye dull and nominal at 80c. Corn neglected; Western held at 62c., to arrive; 63c. spot. Barley-malt quiet. Oats steady at 47c. for No. 1 State, and 50c. for fancy White.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Cotton flat; Middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 121 bales; stock, 714 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 22⅛c.@22⅛c.; net receipts, 33 bales; gross receipts, 151 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 13,545 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, nominally 22c.; net receipts, 17 bales; exports coastwise, 620 bales; stock, 5,451 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Pork, pkgs.	150
Cooper, bbls.	10	Cut-meats, pkgs.	821
Eggs, bbls.	615	Oil, Lub., bbls.	100
Flour, bbls.	4,169	Tallow, pkgs.	82
Meal, bbls.	325	Cheese, pkgs.	15,168
Meal, bags	340	Butter, pkgs.	1,616
Wheat, bushels	42,810	Stearine, pkgs.	106
Corn, bushels	33,500	Starch, pkgs.	2,889
Oats, bushels	68,975	Skins, bdls.	43
Hops, bales	30	Tea, pkgs.	300
Hides, No.	31	Tobacco, hhds.	321
Leather, sides	8,110	Tobacco, pkgs.	172
Oil-cake, pkgs.	330	Wool, bales	419
Lard, pkgs.	732	Whisky, bbls.	755
Beef, pkgs.	31		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—42 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Tobacco, 479 pks. Tobacco, 11 bbls. Sweeps, 8 cases Type, 1,222 boxes Cheese, 600 bales Cotton, 64 tcs. Tobacco.

By the steamer City of Washington, for Liverpool—295 boxes Bacon, 35 bales Hides, 2,211 bbls. Flour, 8,178 boxes Cheese, 14,527 bushels Wheat, 16,203 bushels Corn, 5 cases Agricultural Implements, 1 bale Furs.

By the steamer England, for Liverpool—263 hhds. Tobacco, 46 bales Cotton, 6,000 Staves, 45,540 bushels Wheat, 30,348 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Erin, for London—15 pks. Drugs, 57 cases Sewing-machines, 36,738 bushels Wheat, 39,855 bushels Corn, 4,800 Staves, 128 tcs. Pork, 150 tcs. Beef, 20 cases Essence Oil, 62 bbls. Pork, 4 pks. Machinery, 106 bales Hog Hair, 80 casks Sperm-oil, 34 cases Stone, 26 pks. Pumps, 20 bales Furs, 32 cases Essences, 226 pks. Tobacco, 100 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 27 bbls. Wax, 89 hhds. Tobacco, 22 tcs. Tobacco.

By the brig Edwin Rowe, for Vigo—12,502 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 boxes Chairs.

By the steamer Vandalia, for Hamburg—1,000 bags Coffee, 1 case Skins, 77 cases Sewing-machines, 3 cases Feathers, 39 bags Roots, 2,000 boxes Extract, 6 cases Cigars, 182 cases Tobacco, 180 hhds. Tobacco, 1,850 tcs. Lard, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 2,000 bushels Corn, 216 cases Hides, 200 hhds. Tallow, 491 boxes Bacon, 10 bales Furs, 6 bbls. Beef, 50 boxes Shoulders, 7,789 bushels Rye, 400 boxes Cheese, 11 boxes Candles, 60 tcs. Hams.

By the bark Enterprise, for Gibraltar and orders—2,471 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 7 casks Gin.

By the schooner Amelia Adele, for St. Pierre—100 bbls. Beef, 80 bbls. Pork, 10 casks Hams, 30 cases Lard, 400 bushels Corn, 439 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner Isaac Oliver, for Aux Cayes—150 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Pork, 852 pks. Fish, 13 bbls. Beef, 50 bags Rice, 1,200 ℔s. Butter, 10 boxes Sugar, 55 boxes Candles, 28 bales Tobacco, 1,000 boxes Soap, 582 ℔s. Cheese, 955 ℔s. Ham, 2,100 ℔s. Lard, 200 gallons Petroleum, 10,000 feet Lumber.

By the schooner Mary Jane, for Harbor Island—90 bbls. Flour, 1 case Shoes, 5 bbls. Hominy, 420 ℔s. Butter, 5 pks. Furniture, 8 bbls. Pork, 3 rolls Matting.

By the schooner Edwin Janet, for Harbor Island—96 gallons Petroleum, 3,000 feet Lumber, 8 bbls. Pork, 10 cases Shoes, 529 ℔s. Butter, 8 boxes Soap, 113 bbls. Flour, 6 bbls. Hominy, 5,000 Shingles, 105 ℔s. Lard, 8 boxes Candles, 1,307 ℔s. Tobacco, 15 bags Rice, 10 bbls. Corn-meal.

By the steamer San Francisco, for Bermuda—308 bbls. Flour, 3,141 ℔s. Butter, 250 ℔s. Lard, 15 cases Boots and Shoes, 1 Carriage, 64 pks. Bread, 46 bbls. Bread, 6 pks. Lamps, 1,321 ℔s. Ham, 12 bbls. Pork, 46 bbls. Corn-meal, 557 bushels Corn, 2,264 ℔s. Cheese, 136 bags Bran, 100 bales Hay.

By the schooner Equator, for Nassau—298 bbls. Flour, 786 ℔s. Lard, 564 ℔s. Tobacco, 7 pks. Lamps, 60 boxes Candles, 140 reams Paper, 164 bushels Corn, 1,012 feet Lumber, 6 pks. Fish, 46 gallons Whale Oil, 930 ℔s. Butter, 9 cases Preserves, 2 cases Shoes, 30 gallons Petroleum, 17 bbls. Beef, 262 ℔s. Ham, 17 bbls. Pork, 36 bbls. Corn Meal, 15 bbls. Hominy, 29 boxes Soap, 3 bbls. Tongues, 439 ℔s. Bacon, 262 gallons Linseed Oil, 10 cases Milk.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship Virginia, 287,487½ gallons Refined Petroleum....For Bremen, by the bark Edward, 171,328 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the ship Mary Durkee, (Br.,) for Dublin, 50,210 bushels Corn.

COFFEE—The market has been quite dull, today, and quotations have been more or less nominal. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 97,822 bags, and at the outports 34,000 bags, with 57,100 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Of the recent movements in other than Rio, including some invoices previously reported, Messrs. Amann & Co. give this summary: 1,202 bags Maracaibo, 1,012 bags Laguayra, 514 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, embraced 44,349 bags and 76,540 mats. We quote: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15⅛c.@16c.; fair, 17c.@17⅛c.; good, 17⅛c.@18c.; prime, 18⅛c.@18⅛c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 15⅛c.@18⅛c., gold; Java at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16⅛c.@18⅛c.; Laguayra, 17⅛c.@18⅛c.; Native Ceylon, 17c.@18⅛c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17⅛c.; Costa Rica, 18⅛c.@18⅛c.; Mexican, 17c.@18⅛c.; Savanilla, 17c.@18⅛c.; Curacao, 17c.@18⅛c.; Porto Rico, 17⅛c.@18⅛c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14⅛c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—A moderate business has been reported for early delivery, but prices have further receded ⅛c. ℘ ℔., closing tamely; sales, 1,634 bales, including 1,389 bales to spinners and 245 bales to shippers. For forward delivery, there has been a brisk business reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 27,800 (5,500 bales last evening and 22,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 100 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 900 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 500 bales at 21 15-16c.; September, 200 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 5-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 600 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 600 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21⅛c.; October, 300 bales at 20⅛c.; December, 600 bales at 19 5-16c. And today, for August, 100 bales at 22c., 400 bales at 21⅛c., 700 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 1,900 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21 9-16c., 900 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21 7-16c., 800 bales at 21⅛c., 600 bales at 21 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 21⅛c.; September, 1,200 bales at 21c., 400 bales at 20 15-16c., 2,000 bales at 21c., 300 bales at 21 1-16c., 780 bales at 21c., 1,000 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21c., 700 bales at 21 1-16c., 2,300 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 1,300 bales at 21c.; October, 400 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 20 1-16c., 700 bales at 20c.; November, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c.; December, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August; 1c. paid to exchange 200 bales October for 200 bales September. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: July, 22.31c.; August, 22.35c.; September, 21.56c.; October, 20.51c.; November, 19⅝c.; December, 19⅝c. August contracts closed today at 21⅛c., September at 20⅞c., October at 19⅞c., November at 19 13-16c., and December at 19c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 232 bales, and thus far this week 1,935 bales, against 2,749 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,666,788 bales, against 3,913,777 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛
Low Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Middling	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—Quiet within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade in State and Western Flour has been moderately active since our last. The demand has been mainly for desirable lines of shipping extras, and for trade and family brands. Prices show no material alteration, though holders have evinced more willingness to meet the requirements of buyers, and the advantage as to values has been generally in favor of purchasers. Sales have been made since our last of 8,100 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 55@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, at $6 30@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 45@$7 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$3 40@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 75@ 5 85
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 5 85
Extra State	6 35@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	6 45@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 50@11 50

Southern Flour has been in less request at previous rates; sales have been reported since our last of 560 bbls. at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Canada Flour has been quite dull at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4@$5 ℘ bbl.; sales, 322 bbls., chiefly at $4 75@$5. Corn-meal has been in less demand at from $3 25@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively dull, though prices have been without further alteration of moment. The offerings of stock, though moderate, have been more than sufficient to meet the wants of purchasers, and values close weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels at $1 52 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 50½ for No. 2 Chicago do., afloat; $1 65@$1 75 for small lots of Red and Amber and White Western and State; $1 77½ for new Amber, and $1 87½ for new White Tennessee in car-lots....Corn has been rather slow of sale, though offered with comparative freedom and quoted cheaper, closing dull. Shippers have been buying with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. for fair ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 59c. for good steamer, afloat, and 60½c.@61c. for sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 61c. for good, 62c.@62½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 63c.@67c. for car lots of White Western, and 55c.@57c. for damaged.....Rye has declined to 74c. for Western, in store, on a very moderate demand, chiefly for export; 8,000 bushels sold at the quoted rate.....Barley out of season and wholly nominal....Barley-malt held firmly, and desirable samples offered with reserve, but the demand has been limited....Oats have been depressed and lower, closing heavily on a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels at 44c.@45c., closing at 44c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 44½c.@47c. for fair ordinary to choice White Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been some call for Bags, of which 40 bales were sold, in bond, at 9⅛c., gold. Domestic Cloth has been more active and rather steadier in price, 1,200 rolls having been sold, part at 16⅛c. We quote: Bags at 14c.@14⅛c.; Bagging at 14⅛c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 16c.@16⅛c.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales sold at 3c., currency, ℘ ℔. Market otherwise dull.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The trade in most kinds of stock has been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted about as before.

MOLASSES—Has been in some request but at irregular prices; 491 hhds. and 51 tcs. Cuba were reported sold on private terms. The stock of foreign in first hands includes 4,682 hhds. Cuba, 4,739 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,227 hhds. English Islands. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 30c.@42c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady and in more demand, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $3@$3 12½; sales, 1,600 bbls. good Strained at $3 10@$3 12½; 800 bbls. No. 2 at $3 30@$3 37½; chiefly at $3 37½, and 3,000 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $1 25@$7 75 ℘ 280 ℔s....Tar dull and unchanged....Of City Pitch, further sales of 50 bbls. were made at $3 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand at a further improvement in prices; sales, 240 bbls., part at 49c.@49½c., closing with 49½c. bid and 50c. asked, and 20 bbls., oil pks., at 49c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light supply and held at 12⅛c., in bulk, but has been quiet....Refined has been quoted a fraction dearer on meagre offerings of stock, on the basis of 22⅛c.@22⅛c. here, and 22c.@22⅛c. at Philadelphia, but the demand has been rather limited, checked by the advanced prices claimed and the stringency in the freight market. Sales have been reported here of 2,000 bbls. at 22⅛c.@22⅛c., now held higher, and at Philadelphia of 2,000 bbls., July delivery, at 22c....Refined, in cases, quoted about steady at from 26⅛c.@27⅛c., but very tame.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull today, and prices have been depressed and irregular for full lots, though holders have not been disposed to press supplies on the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., in lots, at $13 65@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess; $12 25 for Thin Mess, and $11 for Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been very tame, with Western Mess, seller August, quoted at about $13 50@$13 60....City-dressed Hogs have been quoted stronger, on a fair inquiry, at from 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ℘ ℔....Cut-meats have been in request at from 11c.@14⅛c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5⅛c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ℘ ℔. The reported sales since our last equal 225 pks., within the range....Bacon has been quiet and somewhat unsettled. The export call has been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 210 boxes at 7⅛c. for Long Clear, 8⅛c. for Short Clear, 7⅛c. for Short Rib, and on private terms for rough Short Clear....Lard has been in comparatively limited request, and values have favored buyers, though the offerings of stock have been moderate, particularly for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery at 8c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 7-16c. for prime Western Steam; 8⅛c. for New; 8⅛c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 5c.@8⅛c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair, with sales reported of 1,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅛c.@9 7-16c., showing less firmness....There has been a fair jobbing business reported in Beef, prices of which remain about as before quoted, ranging from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet at from $12@$15 for Prime Mess; $16 50@$20 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $22@$24 50 as the extremes....Butter has been quoted about steady for the finer makes, which have been in demand, while the poorer qualities have attracted but little attention....Strictly fine to choice makes of Cheese have been of readier sale and quoted steadier as to price, with a more confident temper apparent on the part of the principal holders of such grades. Other kinds have been dull, weak and irregular.

RICE—There has been more call for foreign, chiefly in bond, at about previous prices; sales of 1,700 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $2 22½@$2 25, gold, ℘ 100 ℔s. Carolina quiet. We quote: Carolina, $8 50@$9 50 for ordinary to strictly choice; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 50@$8 ℘ 100 ℔s. Estimated stock of Rangoon, in first hands, this morning, 17,200 bags.

SUGARS—There has been a freer movement noted in Raw since our last, without any material alteration in values. The offerings of good refining grades have been on a restricted scale at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,335 hhds. and 575 boxes, including 2,022 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba (mainly placed late yesterday) at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; 250 hhds. good refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.; 63 hhds. grocery do., for shipment, at 9c.; and 575 boxes Havana at 8⅛c.@9c. ℘ ℔. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8⅛c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime at 8c.@8⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10c., ℘ ℔.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been moderately active, with Powdered quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; Granulated at 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; A's at 11⅛c.@11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅛c., ℘ ℔. The movement in raw Sugars since July 1, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, July 1, 1872	99,337	87,478	71,900	4,456
Receipts since July 1	24,311	8,065	.....	2,258
Total	123,648	95,543	71,900	6,714
Sales since July 1	17,288	10,305	.....	1,200
Stock, July 18, 1872	106,360	85,238	71,900	5,514
Stock, July 20, 1871	84,154	87,072	255,314	10,654
Stock, July 21, 1870	100,209	120,711	335,233	2,262
Stock, July 22, 1869	130,562	148,561	121,381	2,143

SEEDS—Sales, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, from store, at $2 30, gold, ℘ bushel. Market dull.

TALLOW—A fair inquiry prevails for the better qualities of stock, which are held firmly. Sales have been reported of 189,000 ℔s. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for good prime samples.

TEAS—The inquiry for desirable lots has been rather more satisfactory, as a rule, at firm prices.

WHISKY—Has been dull at 92⅛c. ℘ gallon; sales, 50 bbls.

WOOL—The demand is somewhat brisker for desirable lots, but is by no means general, and is met with a fair degree of promptness by sellers, who, however, do not appear urgent to realize, in view of the continued favorable reports from the London sale, and the scant offerings in the local market of Domestic Fleece and Pulled. Of foreign grades the available supply is comparatively full. Manufacturers do not seem disposed to extend their purchases beyond the limits of immediate requirements. The reports from the interior indicate undiminished confidence on the part of the leading owners of stock, and consequent light dealings, buyers bidding with reserve. The Boston *Shipping List* of Wednesday reports a tame market there, adding that "the current prices for fleece are from 62c.@70c., including XX Virginia and Pennsylvania, and 60c.@75c. for different grades super and X pulled. Australia, Port Philip and New-Zealand ranges from 55c.@60c. up to 6.c.@65c. for de laine and combing, Cape from 39c.@44c., and Montevideo from 43c.@50c., ℘ ℔. New fleece comes forward very slowly, and the assortment on the market has not been so small for many years."

FREIGHTS—There has been an improved demand for Grain room, in the way of berth freights, at a shade firmer rates. Of other kinds of Produce the offerings have also been rather more liberal at full quotations. Vessels for the Grain trade have been scarce and wanted at buoyant figures, with two or three charters of vessels to arrive, reported as having been completed, for Cork and orders, on the basis of 6s. 6d., though bids were subsequently made of 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter. For the Petroleum and Naval Store trades there was also a fair demand noted, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shipowners. From the outports the advices are of an active call for vessels for the deal trade, also for the California Wheat trade, at firmer and advancing rates....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 20 hhds. Tobacco at 20s., and by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain, for prompt delivery to vessel at 9⅛d. for Corn and 9⅛d. for Wheat; 62,000 bushels do. for next week's vessels at 9⅛d. and 10d. ℘ bushel; 3,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton; 300 tcs. Beef at 6s. ℘ tierce; 6,000 staves and 850 pks. Tobacco on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,168 tons, with wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; an American ship, 1,859 tons, with do., from do., at £4; two others, 1,361 tons, and 1,57 tons, (to arrive,) with do., from do., at full rates; three British ships, 1,108, 1,067 and 960, and one American ship, 1,269 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 80s.; a British ship, 696 tons, with Sugar, reported from Peruvian ports, at 45s.; a British bark, 461 tons, with from do., at 42s. 6d.; another, 498 tons, and another, 404 tons, with Wheat from Chili, via Valparaiso, (for orders,) at 45s., and another, 397 tons, chiefly with Guano, at £2,800....For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain, reported, at 9⅛d., for Corn, and 10d. for Wheat....For Newport, Bristol or Cardiff, a British bark, 343 tons, with Deals, reported from Miramichi, at 80s....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 464 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Whitehaven, a British brig, 218 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 80s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 315 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d.; a British bark, 271 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do., at the same rates; an Austrian brig, 401 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d., and if direct, at 7s....For Galway, a British brig, 185 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 80s....For Bristol, by steam, 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ℘ ton....For London, by steam, 250 boxes Bacon at 40s., and 125 pks. Tobacco on private terms....For Wexford, a British brig, 176 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 80s....For Havre or Hamburg, a British bark, 390 tons, hence with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ℘ bbl....For Havre, direct, a French bark, 592 tons, with Guano, reported from Macabi, at 80 francs....For Hamburg, by steam, 2,000 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Rye, 1,000 bags Coffee, 1,850 tcs. Lard, 600 pks. Bacon, 400 boxes Cheese, 350 pks. Tobacco, 200 hhds. Tallow, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 2,000 boxes Extract Logwood and 250 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates....For a Continental port, direct, an American bark, 460 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ℘ bbl.; an American bark, 400 tons, with a full cargo of Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 6s. for Resin and 8s. for Spirits Turpentine; a British brig, 225 tons, (now at Baltimore,) with equal to about 1,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, on private terms; a British bark, 500 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s....For a Baltic port direct, a Danish brig, 212 tons, hence with about 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl.—the previous negotiation for Naphtha having fallen through....For Cadiz, an American brig, 453 tons, hence with Staves, at equal to full market rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 531 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....Three or four other Petroleum negotiations were reported closed, but without definite particulars; also one or two other Grain negotiations pending, but not formally closed up to a late hour....For Havana, a British schooner, 232 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John's, at $14, gold....For Cardenas a British brig, 215 tons, with Lumber, from St. John's, at $10 25, privilege of orders, and if to Matanzas, at $11 25....For Barbados, a British bark, 511 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape, at 67s. 6d....For Trinidad, P. S., a British schooner, 171 tons, with Lumber, from St. John's, at $10....For Mauritius, a German bark, 320 tons, a British bark, 399 tons, and a British brig, 216 tons, reported with Guano, from Macabi, at 57s. 6d....For Guadaloupe, two schooners, 254 and 196 tons, with Pitch Pine, from Bucksville, S. C., at $15....For Callao, an American brig, reported with Lumber, from San Francisco, on private terms....For New-York, six schooners, 195, 180, 179, 164, 148 and 98 tons, with Lumber, from St. John's, at $5; three others, 174, 163 and 150 tons, from do., privilege of Philadelphia, with Lumber at $5 and Laths at $1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 18—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅝ for the account. American Securities unchanged.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £381,000 during the past week. The rate of discount of the bank has advanced ½ ℘ cent., and is now 3½ ℘ cent.

FRANKFORT, July 19—8 A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 18—P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.@11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@11d. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 64s. ℘ bbl. for Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is heavy. Wheat, 11s. 11d.@12s. 2d. ℘ cental for California White; 11s. 2d. @11s. 4d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. for Red Winter. Corn, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ℘ quarter.

LONDON, July 18—2 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 16d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at £37 10s. and closed at £38 ℘ ton.

HAVANA, July 17.—Sugars nominal; No. 1 Dutch Standard, 10½ reals ℘ aroba. The new crop is coming to market. It is of fine quality and commands high prices. Exchange firmer; on United States, 60-days sight, currency, 1⅛@1½ ℘ cent. premium; do. short sight, currency, 3@3½ ℘ cent. premium; do. 60-days sight, gold, 14½@15 ℘ cent. premium; do. short sight, gold, 16½@16¾ ℘ cent. premium; on London, 27½@28 ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 12@12½ ℘ cent premium.

The Bowling-green Savings Bank.

Judge Pratt, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, made an order authorizing Saephord F. Knapp, Receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, to distribute assets amounting to $112,000 among the creditors. This sum will amount to only about twenty-five per cent. on the bank's indebtedness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
JUST ISSUED.
THE AUGUST NUMBER,
CONTAINING
NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
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Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
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Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

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MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia.
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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

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MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH, Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, to furnish special advantages for the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence Sept. 18, at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and prepared for one week till term begins.
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BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. Peschka-Leutner and the Strauss Orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mlle. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Our readers will find in our columns, this morning, some extracts from HORACE GREELEY's published opinions of the Democratic Party, and especially of the Southern portion of it. The morality of the man who, with those opinions unretracted, and, so far as the public have any means of knowing, unchanged, consents to seek office at the hands of the Democratic Party, is something of which every honest man can judge. But if it is disgraceful in Mr. GREELEY to become the representative of a party he despises, is it creditable in any sincere Democrat to accept him as a representative? What virtue or fidelity can remain in a party thus untrue to itself, and led by a man equally untrue to it, and to himself?

That mysterious sickness of GRATZ BROWN is still the subject of anxious solicitude on the part of the Greeley organs, which kindly furnish the public with daily bulletins of the condition of the patient. He had so far recovered at the last accounts as to accord an interview to a reporter of the *Sun*, who informed him that his illness had assumed "a national importance"—to which the elegant and accomplished BROWN replied: "Yes, I suppose if I had kicked the bucket it would have been quite an item." The public will be glad to learn that BROWN hopes to derive benefit from his sickness by learning to "take better care of himself in the future." It would be sad news, indeed, to hear that BROWN had "kicked the bucket;" and, as the best way to avoid such a catastrophe, we should advise him to cultivate more friendly relations with the "bucket," and reserve his kicks for the demijohn.

Of all the orators who have thus far taken the stump for GREELEY, there is no question that the palm should be awarded to "Col." WILLIS, who held forth in the Twentieth Ward on Wednesday evening. For pure and unadulterated bombast and "highfalutin," WILLIS can beat anybody that has heretofore mounted the Greeley rostrum, and if the Tammany Republicans don't reward him this Fall with one or another of the dozen offices he has been seeking during the last five years, they will be guilty of the basest ingratitude. We would like to see the man who could resist the following "burst" of eloquence which the *Tribune*, of yesterday, reported as flowing from the lips of WILLIS:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Vain is the man who throws himself athwart God's purpose! Sometimes the future is mirrored as in a glass, so that all may read. Do you not breathe in the very air God's purpose to spare the Republic, by the overwhelming destruction of those men who, to enrich themselves, to perpetuate themselves in power, have bartered away liberty, subordinated civil to military power, perpetuated an internecine struggle? As an act of retributive justice, as a sure pledge of the enduring peace of a Republic disenthralled, the people will elevate, by unprecedented majorities, HORACE GREELEY to the Presidency and B. GRATZ BROWN to the Vice-Presidency. [Great applause.] No surer is it that waves roll when the great deep is agitated by mighty winds, than that triumph over corruption and centralization will be the result of the grand national uprising of patriotic citizens, whose banner I salute and whose faith I reverence. [Cheers and applause.]

It is not too much to say that the contributions of the friends who have responded to an appeal for the children have saved many lives. Thanks to the patience, devotion and discrimination of those employed in expending the fund, its benefits are felt by hundreds of poor children with but small outlay in individual cases. We imagine nothing could more completely repay our friends for their generosity than to read of cases like the following—a sample of many:

"The case of Mrs. HOFFMAN was a sad one. Her husband is a silk-weaver, working from home, while the wife adds a little to his income by winding silk in the house, thereby helping to maintain the five children. The family occupies two rooms, for which they pay $6 per month. The apartments were yesterday scrupulously clean, and the windows ornamented with climbing plants and flowers. The youngest child, an infant, was stricken down a few days ago with the cholera infantum, and the mother had to leave her silk-winding to look after the child. This loss of income and the heavy expense of so large a family prevented her from employing a doctor, and she was fearful she would have to lose her only daughter. The case was handed over to Dr. CRAMPTON, who has hopes of saving the child, notwithstanding its emaciated condition."

Controller GREEN yesterday received a well-deserved compliment, in the shape of a memorial from the "German-American Reform Association," approving his official course, and assuring him of the continued support of the Association, which represents the best element of our German population. The memorial was formally presented to Mr. GREEN, on behalf of the German Reformers, by Mr. OTTENDORFER, of the *Staats Zeitung*, who consistently refuses, as a Reformer, to lend the influence of his widely-circulated journal to back up the disgraceful alliance of GREELEY with the Tammany Ring. The German Reformers know full well that the first fruits of a Greeley victory in this State and City would be to oust Controller GREEN from the position he now occupies; and whatever may be their politics, they cannot, as honest men, whether Democrats or Republicans, support such a corrupt combination.

It seems that the *Tribune* lied more thoroughly than we have before intimated. Not only has the TIMES not assisted Mr. O'BRIEN to procure office in the Custom-house, but it is utterly false that Mr. O'BRIEN has received any appointments in the Custom-house for his friends or followers, or any one that he favors; and it is equally false that Mr. MURPHY has issued any "orders" or requests to Gen. ARTHUR to appoint any friend or follower of Mr. O'BRIEN in the Custom-house.

We are always glad when we can pin the opposition journals down to some definite statement of facts. The Brooklyn *Eagle* attempts precision, but only succeeds in speaking in general terms of "the French arms fraud, the Custom-house fraud, the Santo Domingo fraud, &c." It might be more specific about the French arms matter if it did not know that the majority of the Investigating Committee declared that there was not a trace of fraud discoverable in connection with the sale of arms, and that the minority confessed as much, while SCHURZ directly and indirectly acknowledged it. Concerning the Custom-house, it might give facts, if facts were not against it. The hue and cry about Mr. MURPHY and Custom-house frauds proves very ineffective in face of the fact that, during his year, 1871, the receipts from Customs were twice those of 1860, the percentage of cost only one-half as great as in 1860, and smaller than in any other of the past twelve years. As for Santo Domingo, no one less given to wild misstatements than the New-York *World* ever intimated any fraud in that connection. This is the truth, and, sooner or later, the truth prevails with the voters of a free country.

It is to be learned from the *Tribune* that the Consul at Alexandria, Mr. GEO. H. BUTLER, is a "vulgar bruiser," and also that "his character was pretty well known before he went abroad." Perhaps the organ of Mr. GREELEY will explain, then, how its candidate came to attend a public dinner given to this "vulgar bruiser" on the eve of his departure, and, as the *Nation* thinks, to preside thereat. Perhaps it will further explain what such a demonstration on Mr. GREELEY's part, to a man whose "character was pretty well known," argues of his judgment of character. If he joins in giving public dinners to men "pretty well known to him" to be "vulgar bruisers," what sort of men would he give office to if he were elected President? Would he, for instance, give one to his supporter, Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY?

The Reform Democrats.

The Greeley organ yesterday admitted that Tammany is on its side, but instanced as examples of Tammany leaders AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. TILDEN, Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. OTTENDORFER, all of whom, it says, support GREELEY.

Something better than the mere assertion of Mr. GREELEY's personal organ is needed to substantiate these statements: As for Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, it may be true that he "supports" GREELEY, but there is no mystery about the why and the wherefore. Mr. SCHELL openly avows that he is in favor of GREELEY, because his election is the only means of destroying the Republican Party. He does not admire GREELEY, but he thinks the Republican Party ought to be "smashed." It remains to be seen how far the people agree with him.

As for Mr. OTTENDORFER, the course of the *Staats Zeitung* does not indicate his preference for GREELEY. It is only the other day that the *Tribune* published a statement to the effect that the *Staats Zeitung* had been bribed by Gen. GRANT—a calumny as absurd on the face of it as its assertion that we had been bribed by Senator O'BRIEN and Judge MCCUNN—of all men in the world! Mr. OTTENDORFER is one of the few men who do honor to what is called "journalism," and anybody who charges him with taking bribes only disgraces himself. Then as regards Mr. S. J. TILDEN, we should like to know by what authority the *Tribune* speaks for him? Mr. TILDEN has interested himself actively in the Reform movement in this City, and it is inconceivable that he should now become a party to a coalition which must be utterly fatal to Reform. Having helped to break down TWEED & Co., is he prepared to assist them back to power? He cannot support GREELEY without doing that. He is a sagacious politician, and must see the natural drift of the Greeley canvass quite as clearly as any man alive. There may be motives, not yet explained, which may lead him to discredit his past course—a course so honorable to him; but we shall not believe it until we hear it from himself. Can he be a party to putting Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN out of office? Or to any change which would undo the work of last year, and saddle the City with the gang which we had so much difficulty in breaking up?

The same remarks hold good with regard to Mr. O'CONOR. We cannot but think that the use made of the names of these gentlemen is a mere piece of impertinence on the part of the *Tribune*. A. OAKEY HALL is undoubtedly for GREELEY. Now, we know that on Wednesday Mr. O'CONOR said of HALL, in his argument in the Tweed case at Albany, that "it was strange the Mayor took no action toward redress for the numerous frauds committed against the people, until proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General." And again: "Admitting that the Mayor and Commonalty were the proper parties to sue, we hold that they failed in their duty, and are *found in collusion with these swindlers*, and the State has the right to interfere and attempt to get the money back, and have it applied to the purposes for which it was intended." Are we to believe now that Mr. O'CONOR approves of the attempt to place the City in possession of the same clique which thus swindled it? If so, we shall much regret the fact, but at present we cannot credit it. The *Tribune* is doing much mischief in many ways to its candidate; in no respect is it more foolish than in trying to force men into its ranks before they have authorized any expression of opinion on their parts.

The International Prison Congress.

The first meeting of the International Prison Congress was held in London on the 4th of July. Its delegates comprised philanthropists and representatives of social science from nearly all parts of the world, its debates were pronounced in several different languages, and its proceedings have been reported and commented upon by the Press with great minuteness and interest. Our readers have been made aware of the object of this Congress. It is to compare notes and exchange suggestions on all topics relating to prisons and prison discipline; and, subsequently, to study, and, if practicable, to solve all problems connected with the treatment of criminals and crime. A body composed of such elements as the International Prison Congress is fit, if any assemblage can be, to make such investigations; and the conclusions at which it may arrive will be regarded with respect commensurate with the position and experience of its members.

On the opening of the Congress, Rev. Dr. WINES, of the United States, presided, and the first question discussed was, "What ought to be the maximum number of prisoners or convicts detained in any prison?" Herr EKERT, of Germany, for many years a Prison Director at Baden, was the first speaker, and his opinion was that the number in any one prison should never exceed five hundred. "Individualization," he contended, was entirely lost when too many prisoners were confined in one place. M. CREMIEUX, of Switzerland, and M. STEVENS, of Belgium, concurred in this, at least in so far as applied to cellular prisons; but Dr. MOUATT, for many years an Inspector of Prisons in Belgium, thought the question purely one of finance and control, and held that the maximum might wisely be one thousand, since the cost of superintendence would be no more than with five hundred. Mr. PATERSON, for sixteen years Governor of the Penitentiary at Christiana, considered that between three hundred and four hundred were quite enough for prisons conducted on the separate system; while Judge NEVELT described a convict establishment in Ohio, containing one thousand prisoners, where a hopeful reform is in progress, and where the experiment of large numbers was considered most successful. Col. COLVILL, the Governor of Colbath-fields' Prison, also confirmed this view; he said he had had two thousand two hundred prisoners at one time under his charge, and at no time during his appointment fewer than one thousand five hundred, and that he had never had the least difficulty in controlling them.

The next questions debated were (2.) "Ought classification of prisoners, according to character, to be considered as the principal basis of any penitentiary system, whether associated or separate?" (3.) "Should the prison system be regulated by Legislative Act?" (4.) "Ought training schools for prison officers to be formed, and for what class of officials?" (5.) "Ought corporal punishment to be admitted in the disciplinary code of a penitentiary system?" (6.) "What should be the kind and limit of instruction for reformatory treatment applied to convicts?" These constituted the list of subjects for the day, and their discussion was animated and instructive. It is remarkable that of the speakers on question 5, the majority in number and most emphatic in speech were strongly in favor of corporal punishment. M. STEVENS, of Belgium, and Herr STEINMANN, of Bavaria, opposed it; but Capt. DU CANE, Dr. MOUATT, and Mr. ASPINALL, all men of wide experience, argued that, under some circumstances, and with certain offenders, nothing was so effectual as the scourge, and that consequently nothing can replace it. On the second day of the Congress the moot points were: (1.) "Ought transportation to be admitted as a punishment? If so, what ought to be its nature?" (2.) "Ought the punishment of privation of liberty to be uniform in nature, and differing only in length?" (3.) "Ought a kind of imprisonment, consisting only in a mere privation of liberty, without obligation to work, and without contact with other kinds of prisoners, to be admitted for special crimes not implying any great perversity?" (4.) "Is it possible to replace short imprisonments and the non-payment of fines by forced labor, without privation of liberty?" (5.) "Ought any kind of privation of liberty to be imposed for the term of the natural life?" (6.) "Is the supervision of discharged prisoners desirable? If so, what are the most efficient means of accomplishing it?"

These highly important and most interesting questions were debated at some length and with much eloquence and minuteness. We cannot, in our present limits, trace out these discussions, or even attempt to strike the balance of conflicting opinions, since there was much diversity of belief expressed, backed in most cases by equal ability and experience, and because some of the points, at last dates, were still under consideration. At a future time it will be profitable to sum up, so far as may be, the general drift of conviction on these momentous themes; and, meanwhile, it is a matter for congratulation that they should be so ably and thoroughly examined. We observe, as an appropriate addition to the exercises of the second day, Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, lectured in the evening on the "Life and Labors of John Howard."

Bismarck and the Jesuits.

"Let us pray," said PIUS IX. lately at the Vatican, "and a stone will fall which will overthrow the Colossus." The "Colossus" is the Prince Chancellor of Imperial Germany, his offense is the persecution of the Jesuits, and the "stone" is so far only known in the quarter whence it is expected to fall. It would seem that the Order of Jesus is more feared at Berlin than that International Society to which the former is so antagonistic. The bill for the repression, some call it the extinction, of the Jesuits in Germany has just passed the Imperial Parliament. Its provisions are stern and sweeping. All convents and establishments of the Order are swept away at a blow. All societies or assemblages whatsoever having any relation with the Jesuits are similarly abolished. The bill goes still further, and even regulates individuals; for the authorities are empowered to dictate the spot at which any member of the Order may reside. This, it is hinted, is only the prelude to the banishment of all Jesuits from German soil.

Whether the hard-headed Chancellor overrates the present power of the Order to do mischief to the existing régime or not, he is hardly likely to believe that any repressive measures against it will have more than a temporary effect. Few institutions, the full historic record of which remains to us, have exhibited anything like the wonderful vitality of the Order of Loyola. From the time when, of barely twenty years' growth, it was condemned by the Sorbonne, it has been continually driven forth from the various countries of Europe, but the repeated legislative acts, to the same effect, following each other at different periods, show that in each case it had stolen back again into the same communities, and was once more striving to carry out the objects of its organization. Its absolute abolition by CLEMENT XIV., in 1773, appeared, at last, to have completed its history. Yet it did not die; and its formal restoration by PIUS VI., in 1814, seems to have been only a formal declaration that a body was living which had never acknowledged itself to be dead. There is, then, little danger that the harsh action of the German Legislature will work the Jesuits lasting harm, and it is strange that in the light of all past experience there should be found European statesmen who will give political significance and freshened energy to such an organization by appearing to oppress it. The Anglo-Saxon method of fighting secret, or other obnoxious societies, *i. e.*, by letting them entirely alone, is recommended no less by the simplicity and ease of its adoption than by its complete success. By the time that method is universally believed in and accepted, the world will probably hear less of the marvelous vitality and longevity of the Jesuitical order—an order which, like fire, is pretty certain to thrive on that which is meant to extinguish it.

Politics for Infants.

The *Tribune* has long been used to dub all Democrats as fools, as well as sots and scoundrels, and it is clearly convinced that it is to be blessed in future with just such a clientage by way of readers. How, otherwise, should it print such incredible twaddle as this:

"The Democrats have chosen unasked, unprompted, to adopt a substantially Republican platform. They have said, as plainly as words can say it, that they accept the situation, and regard all controversy respecting slavery and negroes as forever closed. What reason has any one for asserting that they do not mean what they say? What conceivable motive had they for saying this if they did not mean it?"

Mr. GREELEY has tried very often to make his organ ridiculous, and with acknowledged success; but his successors, with their pinafore reasoning, and their buncombe "leaders" and "prospectuses" spangled with "caps," out-Herod even himself. "The Democrats have chosen unasked, unprompted, to adopt a substantially Republican platform," have they? Well, considering that, outside of a portion of the old-fashioned Democratic lines, the entire Anti-Administration crew, Greeleyites, Hittites, Tammanyites, disappointed office-seekers, scheming copperheads and forgiven traitors have been shrieking, ever since the Cincinnati Convention, that only by swallowing the "Greeley pill" it was possible to beat GRANT; and, considering that the Democratic Party, as a party, have been asked, begged, prayed, cursed and kicked into bolting the loathsome doses proffered at Baltimore, this "unasked and unprompted" bosh savors of something like lunacy.

"What conceivable motive had they for saying this if they did not mean it," quotha? As Squeers says, "here's richness!" Do the callow intellects that now "shape" the course of the *Tribune* imagine that even those whom it has always styled "fools, and sots, and scoundrels," will be gulled by such innocence as this? The "conceivable motive" is patent, or ought to be, to every child. It can be packed in the tiniest of nut-shells. What "conceivable motive" has the *Tribune* candidate for the Presidency? He wants the White House, and the Democrats who are willing to support him want the offices. If there ever was a case in this Republic, or out of it, of shameless disregard of principle, of a willfully corrupt alliance for a base and unmanly end, it is this alliance between HORACE GREELEY and the dregs of the Democratic Party; but that portion of the Democratic Party who, having been spat upon and spurned by HORACE GREELEY for thirty years, are not going to be craven enough to give him their votes.

An uneasy feeling that he has been writing transparent nonsense manifestly afflicts the genius who is responsible for the above as he draws to a close. As his way, in such cases is, he takes refuge in "hifalutin" and "caps." Listen to him:

"Rejoice, then, patriots! that the era of Hate draws to a close—that the restoration of Fraternity is assured! Impeded, delayed, it may be; prevented it cannot be. The hands outstretched in proffer of amity from the South will not be repulsed by the North!"

Huzza! Hi! Hi! Nine cheers and a Tiger! The flimsy veil of statistics and pseudo-argument is thrown off at last, and our orator appears in his own proper character as the Magnus Apollo of Gush! He reminds us of all the world of the "*Beefeater*," when he throws off *his* disguise in SHERIDAN's "Critic,"—"Am I a Beefeater now?—or beams my Crest as Terrible as when in Biscay's Bay I took thy Captive Sloop?" Let him, if he must, try again; but oh! next time, let there be a "conceivable motive" for his dreary vaticination. We would not willingly unloose the Storm of Hate; but the Bonds of Fraternity cannot be Preserved if he continues to rave like a Lunatic.

Our Military Kindergarten.

The report of the last Board of Visitors to West Point departs somewhat from the stereotyped eulogy characteristic of similar papers heretofore. The present reports indulge in some pretty sharp fault-finding, which is, in the main, well deserved. The Secretary will find many of their recommendations worthy of serious attention, and if the whole system of education in the Military Academy were promptly overhauled and amended in conformity with modern breadth of ideas, it would probably be none the worse for its graduates or the military repute of the nation.

Beginning at the beginning, the Visitors find that the intellectual standard of admission is entirely too low—a fault which bears fruit in a corresponding inferiority in the mental average of the graduates. The average age of candidates for admission is nearly nineteen years, yet the branches proposed for examination comprise only reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and the elements of geography and American history—the ordinary curriculum of a well-conducted primary school, in which most studious boys often throughout the country are at least well advanced. The consequence of this mistake is twofold—the Academy is lumbered with a lot of intellectual dead-wood which keeps the mental average at a discreditably low figure, and a vast deal of time is wasted in teaching things which ought to be thoroughly well known before entering. For instance, several weeks of the second-year third class are given to teaching penmanship to grown-up men, then for the most part nearly of age, and already officers of the United States Army.

This error appears to result from a false conception of the place and office of the Military Academy. It is designed to train men for a profession not the least exacting or laborious. Men do not go to a law or a medical school to learn the elementary branches of a common school education. Why should they go to a military school for any such purpose? Before the age of nineteen, any young man of average powers and industry could have grounded himself thoroughly in all the usual divisions of a collegiate course, including some knowledge of the higher mathematics and the modern languages. Many of the best scholars West Point has turned out went there with diplomas from other colleges. We may be sure that they made no worse soldiers on that account.

Another reason for desiring a wider range of education in candidates for admission is that the education given at the Academy is and of necessity must be very far from liberalizing in its tendency. Professional studies almost always tend to narrow rather than to expand the mind, and this is especially true of the profession of arms. The lawyer, the physician and the clergyman are, by the very necessities of their vocation, brought into frequent and vitalizing contact with the outside world of men and books. But the influences of camp and barrack life are little favorable to the acquisition of general culture, and unless the cadet has been thoroughly fixed in a taste for the wider field of unprofessional study before his entrance to the Academy, he is hardly likely to acquire it afterward. It must be remembered, too, that another consideration is involved in the matter, of almost equal weight with the paramount importance of securing in our military graduates the greatest amount of intellectual return for the care and money expended. Officers of the army and navy are received everywhere as gentlemen *ex officio*, and are typical exponents of national culture. On this basis our own officers, we hope, compare favorably as a body with those of other countries, but it is questionable if they can be said to have reached that highest grade of accomplishment and culture where a jealous patriotism would be glad to see them. Such a grade, it may even be said, West Point training is hardly competent to reach.

The trouble with the plan of the Military Academy appears to be that it has not expanded to a degree commensurate either with the growth of the country or the progress of modern ideas. The United States of fifty or sixty years ago was a very different country from the United States of today, and the military school which might have suited the needs of the past is inadequate to the requirements of the present. The evil which seems to affect West Point at present is the same which inheres in our whole American educational system—the want of systematic subordination of the primary to the high school. Let West Point be made a high school of military science, not a place to teach backward young men how to read and write, and its results may be more satisfactory.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Louisville *Daily Ledger* is to be commended for frankness, but not for political morality. It "can't defend the record of Mr. GREELEY." It cannot "indorse the platform on which he stands." On the contrary, it "spits" on the platform, and, inferentially, on its occupant. But it will support the ticket "as the best that can be done under the circumstances." Thousands of Democrats who agree with the feeling of the *Ledger* toward platform and candidate will not join it in its self-stultification.

It gives us pleasure to announce that "Hon." A. C. MATTOON, of Oswego, has given in his adhesion to the Tammany candidate. Like the rest of Mr. GREELEY's supporters, he believes that gentleman has not a single qualification for the Presidential office, and Mr. MATTOON does Mr. GREELEY the honor of "disliking him more than any other mortal." But he will support him because Gen. GRANT "ignored" Senator FENTON in regard to Federal appointments in this State, and in so doing cut off the "prop that did support" the virtuous MATTOON. Anyone who knows anything about MATTOON, and cherishes a proper regard for the Republican organization, will bid him good speed to the enemy's camp.

What a fatality in matters matrimonial seems to attend certain families! Byron's only surviving grandson succeeded, on the death of his grandmother, to her Barony of Wentworth, and bears that title. He married about the same time a beautiful girl, who was in fashionable London phrase, "Nobody in particular," in point of birth. This young lady had many rapturous admirers when she made her appearance in society, and it is, perhaps, a sequel of this admiration, that her husband now advertises that she has left his roof, and he will be no longer answerable for her debts.

An extraordinary letter has been addressed from the Athenæum Club, London, to Prof. TYNDALL, and has been published in the current *Contemporary Review*. The writer essays to measure the efficacy of prayers for the sick, and asks to have a test made, which is minutely described. Prof. TYNDALL puts before the letter an opinion of his own, to the effect that it is "desirable to have clearer notions than we now possess of the action of Divine Providence in physical affairs." His correspondent proposes—

"That one single ward or hospital, under the care of first-rate physicians and surgeons, containing certain numbers of patients afflicted with those diseases which have been best studied, and of which the mortality rates are best known, whether the diseases are those which are treated by medical or by surgical remedies, should be, during a period of not less, say, than three or five years, made the object of special prayer by the whole body of the faithful, and that, at the end of that time, the mortality rates should be compared with the past rates, and also with that of other leading hospitals, similarly well managed, during the same period. Granting that time is given, and numbers are sufficiently large, so as to insure a minimum of error from accidental disturbing causes, the experiment will be exhaustive and complete."

No information is at hand as yet stating whether or not the experiment is likely to be tried.

News of great storms still continue to come to us from all quarters. The last we hear of took place in South Africa. At Cape Town there were positive floods, some of the streets being turned for a time into rivers. Many houses and stores had water in them to the depth of four feet, and great damage had been done to merchandise and furniture. On the east coast of the colony serious mischief is reported. A heavy gale blew from seaward, and at East London seven ships, including one steamer, went ashore in one day. Our prognostication, some little time back, of news like this from South Africa is thus verified by the event, and we have small doubt that like tidings will be at hand ere long from Australasia.

Still another steam-ship company, to run vessels between Great Britain and America, is announced. A million of pounds, in ten-pound shares, have been subscribed, and the first ships are to be ready by Spring. The eastern terminus for part of the vessels is to be Glasgow, and the western, New-York; but some of them are to ply between Liverpool and New-Orleans. The prospectus says that Glasgow has become one of the most important shipping ports in the world, and that, while five lines of steam-ships ply between Liverpool and New-York, there is but one between the latter City and Glasgow. It is generally acknowledged that there is a want of sufficient tonnage for the greatly-increasing traffic of the Clyde, and the new line will doubtless prove a benefit to both countries.

An Old Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an up-town resident, living in the vicinity of Fiftieth-street, a little west of Broadway. Last Summer you reported, to the great satisfaction of very many, the removal of the works of the New-York Rendering Company. I, for one, rejoiced, supposing we should nevermore suffer from this nuisance. But, alas! with all the discomforts of the intense heat, we are again afflicted with this terrible plague. Where is our Board of Health? Are they all out of town, or all purchased with the Rendering Company's money? Not being well, I retired early this evening, but have been unable to get to sleep yet, (it is now after 12.) The stench still pours into my room. Every evening, from 6 to 12 or later, this nuisance has to be endured. Will you please give your attention to this matter, or must the public endure this ordeal till cold weather?

A SUFFERER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

IMPEACHMENT OF BARNARD.

Mr. Beach Saves Bartlett from More Silly Blunders—Preparing a Plea Based on a Mere Technicality to Evade Justice.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The High Court of Impeachment met again this morning, prepared to proceed with the trial of Judge Barnard. Messrs. Beach and Reynolds having arrived. John Townsend appeared as additional counsel. Judge Andrews, who was incorrectly placed among the absentees yesterday, was present. Judge Peckham and Senators Allen, Madden, Johnson and Foster, who were absent yesterday, appeared this morning, and were sworn in.

When this formality was concluded, Mr. Beach, for the respondent, said that he had some preliminary motions to make in the nature of a plea in abatement, the substance of which was that the respondent had never been actually impeached by the Assembly, and that there is no proper proof or authentication of the adoption of the articles of impeachment by that body; but that in consequence of his actual engagements elsewhere and the want of a proper opportunity to consult with his associates, in justice to his client he felt compelled to ask for a postponement of the proceedings until to-morrow.

Before any action was taken upon his application, Senator Palmer moved that when the Court adjourn, it adjourn until to-morrow, at 10 A. M. Mr. Van Cott, on behalf of the prosecution, and in response to Mr. Beach, said that in consequence of the absence of some of their witnesses at watering-places, if compelled to proceed today, they would not be able to produce their proof in its proper order, and it would, therefore, be entirely consonant with their convenience if the application for adjournment made by the other side were granted.

Senator Benedict then moved that the case be postponed until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Senator McGowan moved that the Court be cleared for private consultation. The motion was put, and the President announced that it seemed to be carried. A count was then called for, whereupon the motion was withdrawn, and the motion of Senator Benedict was unanimously carried. The Court accordingly adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M., to the great dissatisfaction of the Board of Managers, who were anxious to proceed with the witnesses already present, they having determined at a private consultation last night to oppose any further adjournment, particularly if made upon the ground of the absence of the accused.

Although the adjournment was granted, upon the application of the accused, the Court no sooner rose than some of his friends made the remark, with the malicious intent to cast indignity on the Court, that "the members were only too glad to have an opportunity to attend the races."

Ex-Judge Pratt, of Onondaga, erroneously reported as appearing for Judge Barnard, has been associated with Messrs. Van Cott, Parsons and Stickney as counsel for the prosecution.

The frivolous objection made yesterday by Mr. Bartlett to administering the oath to the members of the Court during the absence of the accused, was not renewed by his wiser associates today.

As intimated by Mr. Beach, the preliminary motion to dismiss will be founded partly on the ground already explained, that the articles of impeachment were never regularly adopted by the Assembly, the yeas and nays not having been called. This latter fact will not probably be disputed, but to render assurance doubly sure, the defence have subpœnaed Mr. Johnson, clerk of the Assembly, with his minutes of the proceedings, to prove it.

The sessions of the Court are presided over by Lieut.-Gov. Beach.

Desperate Scheme of the Defense—Grasping at a Wretched Little Straw.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—In view of the probability that the defense will proceed to-morrow with their preliminary motion to dismiss, the Board of Managers held a consultation to-night in regard to their reply to the points raised by the defense that the articles were not adopted by the Assembly because the yeas and nays were not taken, and because there was not a quorum present when the motion to adopt was put. It is understood that the defense will attempt to prove by affidavits that a quorum was not present. To this the managers will reply that affidavits are not admissible as evidence when oral testimony is obtainable, and if the defense should attempt to prove their assertion by witnesses, which is scarcely possible, they will take the position that such testimony is inadmissible, because the public record shows that they were adopted, and that cannot be impeached, and this last is in fact a complete answer to the whole.

It is not likely that anybody can be brought here to swear that he counted the members present and positively knows there were not sixty-five, and there are certainly some who can testify that to the best of their knowledge there were more. Besides this, the acquiescence on the part of Barnard's friends to this righteous measure clearly shows that they looked upon it as a foregone conclusion, and deemed opposition useless, even the notorious Fields, who was present when the motion to adopt was made, assenting thereto in accordance with his previously expressed intention to make no opposition. But extended discussion will not be necessary, for the record can no more be called in question on such a ground than the bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Marine Court, or any other act passed by the Legislature. Indeed, the whole question is scarcely worthy of serious discussion or mention, except to show the desperate straits to which the defendant's counsel are reduced in their efforts to shield their client from an investigation.

What Mr. Ottendorfer Says.

When the editor of the *Staats Zeitung* had left the Controller, the reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES accompanied him and remarked: "If you Germans are going to help us renew the battle of last Fall with Tammany, what will become of your friend Mr. Greeley?"

Mr. OTTENDORFER—My friend! No, no, (shaking his head very emphatically.)

REPORTER—Why, he is the choice of the Democrats, especially of the Germans, if we may believe the *Tribune*.

Mr. OTTENDORFER—I'll tell you what the German Democrats are going to do, that is, the Reformers. We are going to support the ticket which insures us an honest and efficient local and State administration. If the Greeley party offers the best men, we shall go with them; if the Grant party, then we will vote their ticket. If neither puts up a good ticket, then we will put a Reform slate in between them.

REPORTER—The cause of the Republican Party is indissolubly connected with Reform in this City, is it not?

Mr. OTTENDORFER—I think it is, but we shall see that by your men. If the Republican Party puts forward the right men, they will meet with unhesitating support from the German Reformers. The great point with us is to get the revenues of the City in proper trim, and this can only be done by sticking to my rule of paying the year's expenses out of the year's taxes. I have refused the warrant for nearly $8,000, which the Controller sent me for advertising, because it was authorized by special legislation in violation of that rule. I will send you a copy of my letter of refusal to Mr. Green, and you will be better able to understand the position I take on this question.

A Strange Scene in Church.

The following story, which is published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, is quite true in every particular:

"On Sunday morning last, much to the surprise and indignation of the congregation, Horace Greeley, accompanied by George N. Saunders and Theodore Tilton, walked into Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, taking seats in Mr. Greeley's pew. It was soon known that the notorious traitor who was hatching conspiracies in Canada during the whole of the rebellion was Mr. Greeley's guest, and an expression of disgust was manifest in almost every countenance, for in our whole City there is not a congregation more distinguished for its intelligence and loyalty than this one. Nor did the circumstance fail to attract the attention and the rebuke of the eminent and eloquent pastor, whose patriotic heart must have burned with indignation to see a man who had conspired to burn our City and assassinate our President thus openly and shamelessly patronized by a prominent member of his congregation.

This man, Saunders, who was wandering in Europe until Greeley's nomination for President, was a guest at a recent political breakfast to aid Greeley's election, where he met Erastus Brooks and others of that stripe.

The incendiary who burns a single dwelling goes to State Prison, while George N. Saunders, who conspired to burn the whole City of New-York, and whose agents actually kindled fires simultaneously in several parts of the City, is not only Mr. Greeley's intimate political friend and supporter, but is the recipient of public hospitalities in a city from which he should be promptly and indignantly banished."

THE TURF.

Fifth Day of the Saratoga Meeting.

Lochiel Wins the Steeple-Chase, Luna the Selling Race, and Wade Hampton the Sequel Stakes—Today's Events.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 18.—As the July meeting draws to a close, and the sharply-whetted appetite of both racing men and visitors slightly loses its edge, there is less excitement, and more cautious attention to business. Not that the number of people attending the races has at all fallen off—the grand stand was as full as usual today—but they do not put in an appearance so long before 12 o'clock, the hour of the first race, and many of them are sufficiently sobered down to think of their midday glass of Congress water, which they have hitherto neglected, and stop at the Spring on the way home to their hotels. One of the social features of the day has been the almost unanimous attendance of the gentlemen who have to attend to the impeachment of Judge Barnard. They adjourned from the town hall at an early hour, and many a sly hit was made at them for the timeliness of their judicial visit to Saratoga. Their assumed total innocence of the charge, as also of racing in general, and pool selling in particular, caused many a laugh at their expense. On the whole I think they had little thought of the races when the Senate adjourned to meet here on the 17th of July. Still, they evidently enjoyed the racing.

The day has been chiefly remarkable for the downfall of Tammany in the hurdle-race. True, Lochiel was a strong favorite, but Tammany ran so well against the other horses, Lobelia and Astronomer, in the steeple-chase on Monday, that many of his former backers stood staunchly by him. He led all the way for the first mile and a half, when Lochiel came up with him, passed him on the last turn, and ran down the homestretch the easiest of winners. Even Astronomer, who ran fourth to him in the steeple-chase, beat him easily for the second place. Such are the uncertainties in the life of a race-horse!

The Selling Race of three-quarters of a mile was won by the favorite, Luna, in rather slow time. Luna was sold, after the race, for $550, to Erastus Corning, of Albany.

The third race was perhaps the one which attracted most attention. It was a two-mile gallop between Col. McDaniel's Sue Rider and Mr. Belmont's Wade Hampton. The Southerners were eager to lay every dollar on their favorite, and the betting, from being about even, soon went in her favor, and immediately before the start offers of $100 to $80 were freely made. Wade Hampton, however, was well supported, and wisely, too, as the result of the race showed. He left his antagonist behind after the first mile, rapidly increased his lead all the way round, and came in as he pleased, a winner by many lengths. The Southern party, who had followed the Colonel's example, were utterly staggered. The Colonel himself walked over to the judge's stand alone, and muttering between his teeth. He was evidently disgusted and amazed, as were all who had been unwise enough to underrate Wade Hampton as a race-horse. The victory must be gratifying to Mr. Belmont, after the bad defeat which Kingfisher sustained yesterday.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The fifth day's proceedings were initiated with a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles with the heavy weights, for all ages, $500 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse. There were five entries for this, viz.: D. J. Bannatynes' ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner; Joseph Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Liz Marvis, by imp. Glencoe; James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Capitola, by Lexington; R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, and Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland out of Bonnet by Lexington. After Mr. Bannatyne made his entry his trainer informed him that Milesian was lame, and he was consequently withdrawn before any pools were sold on the race. In the minds of the knowing ones, Lochiel had the race "cooked." Notwithstanding his severe trial in the mud, yesterday, his ability to carry the weight had been previously tested, and he proved reliable. They therefore backed him strong as the favorite, as the following quotations will show:

Lochiel	$300	$470	$200
Tammany	105	135	50
Lobelia	75	90	45
Astronomer	90	55	20
Total	$570	$750	$315

THE RACE.

The hurdles were placed as usual at the beginning of the turn on the backstretch lower turn and homestretch. When the flag fell Lochiel went off in the lead, and went over the first hurdle in that position, with Tammany second, Astronomer third and Lobelia fourth. On the turn Tammany took the lead from Lochiel, and passed the quarter-pole three lengths in front of Lochiel, who was the same distance ahead of Astronomer, with Lobelia in the rear. At the second obstacle, Tammany was over first, still three lengths ahead of Lochiel, while Lobelia and Astronomer were side by side. On the backstretch Lochiel closed upon Tammany and two lengths divided them as they jumped the third hurdle, Lobelia being third, three lengths behind and a length ahead of Astronomer. When they reached the three-quarter pole Tammany was still two lengths in front of Lochiel, but as they turned up the homestretch the latter lapped the quarter of Tammany, and they came over the eighth hurdle in that way, with Astronomer third and Lobelia behind. After they left the hurdle behind them, Tammany came away, and passed the stand two lengths in front, with Lochiel second the same distance in front of Astronomer, who was the same in front of Lobelia. When they went over the fifth hurdle Tammany was leading a length, Lochiel second, a length in advance of Astronomer, who was two lengths in front of Lobelia. As they went round the turn Lochiel passed Tammany, and at the sixth hurdle he was half a length in front of him, Astronomer three lengths behind, and two lengths in front of Lobelia. At the half-mile pole Tammany again assumed the lead, but on the lower turn Lochiel collared him again, but Tammany went over the seventh hurdle first. At the three-quarter pole Lochiel rushed to the front, and kept there all the way home, winning the race easily by four lengths. The contest for second place was close, Astronomer coming up under the whip and taking the second place from Tammany, beating him by a length, Lobelia fourth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; welter weights; for all ages; $500 to the winner and $100 to the second horse.

Coffin & Lawrence's b. h. Lochiel, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Bonnet, 148 pounds. Midgeley........ 1
R. Shea's br. h. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, 148 pounds. Sutcliffe........ 2
Joseph Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis, 150 pounds. Gaffney........ 3
James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 155 pounds. Murphy.. 4
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by Mickey Free, dam by Wagner........dr.
Time—4:00¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second race on the programme was a selling race for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Those entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 14 pounds; for $500, 21 pounds—the winner to be sold at auction. For this there were four nominations, and they were F. Morris' b. c. Bouncer by Miss Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue, Governor Bowies' ch. c. Calvert, by Baltimore, out of Chickamauga, by Bonnie Laddie; Hunter and Travers' br. f. Luna, by Asteroid, out of Glencliffe, by Miss Glencoe, and R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, out of Novice, by Lexington. The following quotations will show the betting:

Luna	$600	$650
Liverpool	400	470
Bouncer	350	305
Calvert	210	170
Total	$1,560	$1,595

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, they were started from the shoot, or extra quarter behind the judges' stand. When the flag fell Calvert was off in the lead, with Liverpool second, four lengths ahead of Luna, with Bouncer fourth. Going down the stretch, Liverpool went to the front, and led the crowd when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole. As they come round the lower turn Luna, Liverpool and Bouncer were together, and Calvert several lengths off, but when they reached the three-quarter pole Luna went to the front, and up the stretch there was a good whipping race for a short distance, but Luna had them all beaten, and won easily by ten lengths in 1:19, Liverpool second, eight lengths in front of Bouncer, who was fifteen lengths ahead of Calvert.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Selling Race.—Purse $500, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Those entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 14 pounds; for $500, 21 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

Hunter & Travers' br. f. Luna, by Asteroid, dam Glencliffe, for $500; 78 pounds. Milligan........ 1
R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, dam Novice, for $1,000; 86 pounds. Ponton........ 2
F. Morris' b. c. Bouncer, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, for $1,000; 86 pounds. Sparling........ 3
Gov. O. Bowie's ch. c. Calvert, by Baltimore, dam Chickamauga, for $500; 81 pounds. Richardson. 4
Time—1:19.

The winner was sold on the course by auction, and was bought by Erastus Corning for $550.

THE SEQUEL STAKES.

The last and most important race of the day was that for the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $750 added. Winner of the Belmont or Traver's Stakes seven pounds extra; of both, ten pounds extra. The Sequel Stakes was inaugurated in the year 1864, and was then called merely a sweepstakes for three-year olds, and it was not until 1866 that it was called by its present name. In the inaugural year John Hunter won the race with Kentucky carrying 105 pounds, who beat a field of three in 4:11¾. In 1865 Messrs. Bowie & Hall won it with Baltimore, by Revenue, beating two competitors and running the distance in 3:43½, carry 100 pounds. In 1866 Capt. Moore won it with his grey colt Stonewall Jackson, by Lightning, carrying 100 pounds, and beating a field of five in 3:41. This was the first race under the present name, and was the last with 100 pounds up, as in 1867, 110 pounds was the prescribed weight to be carried in all three-year old races, with the usual allowances to fillies and geldings. This year the flying Eclipse filly, Ruthless, carried off the prize, beating two others in 3:37½, although she was penalized with five pounds extra weight for winning the Travers' Stake in the same year. 1868 was General Duke's year, (now known as Judge Curtis,) and he also carried five pounds extra for winning the Belmont Stakes the same year. He defeated three competitors in 3:40¾. In 1869 Messrs. Dennison & Crawford brought out Narragansett, who won it from seven others in 3:37¾. In 1870 Mr. M. A. Littell's b. f. Maggie B. B. won it in the fastest time the race was ever run, viz.: 3:37¼, and last year it again was the fortune of Mr. Littell to win it with his beautiful gr. f. Mary Clark, who beat four competitors in 3:40. The race of today was, therefore, the ninth for this stake. The nominations numbered twenty-five, and of these the following were marked to appear, viz.: Hunter & Travers' b. c. Alarm, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maud, by Stockwell; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Ryder, by imp. Knight of St. George, out of Glycera; H. P. McGrath's blk. g. John Doe, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; also, b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield; A. Belmont's br. c. Wade Hampton, by Asteroid, out of Hamburg's dam, by Alexander Churchill, and Robinson & Morgan's br. c. Bazaine, by Asteroid, out of Laura White, by imp. Glencoe. When they were called to the post but two responded, viz., Wade Hampton and Sue Ryder, and the race was reduced to a match. The betting was as follows:

Wade Hampton	$800	$1,100	$1,350
Sue Ryder	800	1,060	1,125

THE RACE.

A beautiful start was effected, both on even terms, but at the turn Sue Ryder rushed two lengths to the front, but Wade Hampton immediately shut up the gap, and when they reached the quarter-pole they were head and head. Thus they went down the backstretch to the half-mile pole, where Sue Ryder was half a length ahead, but on the lower turn they were dead even. They came this way up the stretch, but nearing the stand Wade Hampton rushed a length in front, and made the first mile in the fast time of 1:46. At the turn he took the inside from his competitor, and from that moment she was beaten, for Hampton was six lengths ahead at the quarter-pole and went away at every stride, and came home a winner easily by a hundred yards. Time—3:42½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $750 added; winner of the Belmont or Travers Stakes, seven pounds extra; of both, ten pounds extra; two miles; twenty-five nominations; value of stake, $2,000.

A. Belmont's br. c. Wade Hampton, by Asteroid, out of Hamburg's dam, by Alexander Churchill. Gradwell........ 1
D. McDaniel's b. f. Sue Ryder, by imp. Knight of St. George, out of Glycera........ 0
Time—Mile, 1:46; two miles, 3:42½.

TODAY'S RACES.

To-morrow is the last day of the meeting, and three races are on the card. The first is the Alabama Stakes for fillies three years old, and the starters are Woodbine, Mimi, Nema and Sue Ryder. The second is a dash of three miles, in which Harry Bassett and Lyttleton are entered. The third is a Consolation Purse for beaten horses, a mile and a quarter, with the five following entries: Sanford, Gray Planet, Fadladeen, Tubman and Mary Louise. Pools are as follows:

ALABAMA STAKES.

Woodbine	$350
Sue Ryder	205
Nema	110
Mimi	45

CONSOLATION PURSE.

Tubman	$500
Fadladeen	310
Gray Planet	305
Mary Louise	100
Sanford	50

For the three miles there is no betting.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The San Juan Boundary Case Before the Emperor—Laws of Congress—Maine Republicans—Delano to Speak in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The final arguments in the San Juan boundary case were submitted to the Emperor of Germany on the 12th of the present month. Mr. Bancroft's argument has been received, and is regarded as a paper of the very highest ability. It does not seem to our Government that either his facts or his conclusions can be controverted, and a very great degree of confidence is felt in the result of the investigation by the German Government. It is not presumed that Kaiser William will give the great mass of evidence submitted on both sides a personal examination, but he will depute this part of the labor to able and impartial agents, who will make the examination and make a report to him. This report he will probably examine carefully himself, since he is in person responsible for the decision that shall be rendered. No time is fixed within which a judgment is to be given, only it is stipulated to be as soon as possible. The Rosario, or the Haro Channel must be taken, since it was refused by the Commissioners in behalf of the United States that any intermediate channel should be taken as a compromise. The former treaty declared that the boundary should be the channel which separated the islands from the continent, though it was first the intention of the negotiators that the Haro Channel should be named, and it was an imperfect knowledge of the geography of the country that led to the change. The principal channel, whatever it might be, was intended. Mr. Bancroft has been able to show that through the Haro channel there is a flow of five times or more as much water as through the Rosario. It is, moreover, a much wider channel, nowhere being less than four miles wide, so that vessels of either Government can pass through without touching the territory of the other, by keeping more than three miles away from the shore of the other's country. It is, beside, a straight course in comparison. The Rosario channel does not conform in any respect to that described in the original treaty, and is so narrow that cannon balls can pass at any point from one territory to the other. These are but a few of the facts and arguments on which our case rests. There has been a rumor that it had been decided already by the Emperor that the judgment should be in favor of the United States, but there seems to be no information of the kind in official circles. Such a judgment has, however, been confidently expected from the first.

THE LAWS PASSED LAST SESSION.

Maj. Ben Perley Poore, Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, has nearly completed his editorial labor in preparing for publication the Congressional edition of the laws passed during the last session. The volume, including the index, will contain over five hundred pages.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN MAINE.

Senator Chandler arrived here from Maine this morning, in excellent health. He has been devoting himself all day to the business of the Congressional Committee. He will remain here for some time. He has seen nothing in his recent trip to make him waver in the faith that the Republican ticket will be elected.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Secretary Delano makes a political speech to-night at Alexandria, Va., in response to an invitation received about a week ago.

PRO FORMA INVOICE ENTRIES.

Instructions have today been given by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of Customs, at New-York, to allow the resumption of a practice which formerly existed at that port to permit entry upon a duplicate invoice in cases where the goods arrive in advance of the invoice, properly certified to by the Consul. In many cases the goods are shipped in advance of the certified invoice, and, if the entry by *pro forma* invoice was not allowed, the effect was to cause the goods to be sent to the General-Order store to await the receipt of the certified invoice, or else to have them all sent to the public store for examination and appraisement. The result in either case would have been very disadvantageous to the importing interest of New-York. The acting Secretary therefore consented to allow entry in such cases upon *pro forma* invoice, on the execution of a bond to produce a duly certified invoice.

ALABAMA.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting at Montgomery—Anti-Greeley Democrats Preparing to Unite With the Friends of Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 18.—The ratification meeting here to-night in honor of Grant and Wilson is one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in the State. The proceedings are characterized by a spirit of determined enthusiasm without a parallel in the political history of the State. A large number of speakers have addressed the meeting, and the mention of the names of Grant and Wilson is received with the wildest shouts of enthusiasm and continued cheers. Thomas Lambert, who was one of the Liberal Republican Vice-Presidents from Alabama at the Cincinnati Convention, has renewed his allegiance to the Republican Party, and declares for Grant and Wilson. This leaves only four Republicans in the State for Greeley; all of the others, nine or ten in number, having declared for Grant. Ex-Gov. R. M. Patten will probably receive the Republican nomination for Governor, on the 14th of August, and it is probable that one or two Anti-Greeley Democrats will also be placed on the Republican State ticket. Alabama presents an encouraging field for the Republicans, and the success of the demonstration to-night indicates that the Republicans will contest every inch of the ground in November. Leading Republicans, such as Alexander White, David P. Lewis, Arthur Bingham, editor of the *Daily State Journal*, and others, are confident of success for both national and State tickets. Several Anti-Greeley Democrats are rejoicing to-night at the grand and enthusiastic demonstrations here in favor of Grant and Wilson.

INDIANA.

Renomination of Mr. Voorhees—A Flat Convention—Julian on the Defensive—The Republican Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—D. W. Voorhees was, today, nominated for re-election to Congress from the Sixth District. The Convention was held at Spencer, Owen County, and was a spiritless affair, although it had been announced that both Voorhees and Hendricks would speak. There was but a small crowd and little enthusiasm. Mr. Voorhees' speech was carefully prepared and read from printed slips and carefully handed over to the Associated Press. Mr. Hendricks spoke an hour and a half. His effort being intended to coax the Democracy into the support of Greeley. It awakened no hearty response. Both speeches had a depressing effect, and intelligent Democrats openly declared the Republicans would carry the district in October. Mr. Voorhees' own organ, the Terre Haute *Journal*, makes in substance the same admission.

Gen. Hunter, the Republican candidate, is canvassing the district, and speaking to large meetings. Mr. Voorhees will be immediately challenged to make a joint canvass.

The Democracy of this city held a meeting to-night at the Academy of Music, and called it a "Liberal Republican ratification." The house was full and George W. Julian harangued the audience. He consumed much of the time in defending himself against the attacks of those who stigmatize him as a sorehead. As a Liberal Republican meeting it was not a success.

The Democratic State Central Committee meets next Wednesday to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in place of Mr. Depaw, declined. Julian is now prominently mentioned.

The Republican State Central Committee has arranged a series of meetings at prominent points in the State for Hon. Henry Wilson, commencing Aug. 3.

Democratic Nomination in the Ninth District.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Ninth Indiana District today nominated Judge Horace P. Biddle for Congress.

OHIO.

Republican Nomination in the Eighth District.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Hon. William Lawrence, today, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Ohio District.

TRIAL OF THE THIEVISH RING.

Close of the Argument on the Demurrer—Decision Reserved—Adjournment until September.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—In the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. David Dudley Field made his argument on behalf of defendants, discussing but two points. First, as to the right of the people to maintain these actions, and second, that if they could maintain them on behalf of the people the County of New-York could not be made a party.

When he concluded the Court adjourned until September next, when a decision will be rendered.

Senator Fenton Attacks the National Credit and Commercial Security.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—Tweddle Hall was filled by Democrats to hear Mr. Fenton discuss the national finances. Ex-Senator Harris was set down as President of the meeting, but was not present at all, and some doctor offered an explanation that the Ex-Senator was ill. Fenton's argument was mainly an attempt to injure the public credit, and denunciation of measures against which he raised no voice in the Senate. The audience felt it a relief from a positive infliction when the next speaker was announced.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Democrats of the Sixteenth District of Illinois have nominated S. Bryan for Congress.

Lieut.-Commander W. R. Wheeler has been detached from the Colorado and placed on waiting orders.

Clinton Young, of Peekskill, while walking on the railroad track was instantly killed last night.

George J. White, of Herkimer County, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to collect a pension twice.

Simon Hall was caught between two cars on the Susquehanna Railroad yesterday, at Albany, and instantly killed.

Mr. Stanley has passed through Port Said, Egypt, *en route* for England, accompanied by a son of Dr. Livingstone.

Admiral Lee, at his own request, will be relieved from duty as Commander-in-Chief of the naval force in the South Atlantic station, Aug. 15.

Robert Telfridge committed suicide in Philadelphia yesterday morning by shooting, after cutting his throat with a shoemaker's knife.

The coroner is holding an inquest on the body of Mrs. Amphitogue Barieau, in Boston, who is said to have been killed by the brutality of her husband.

The New-England Convention of nail manufacturers formally voted in favor of adhering to the present prices, and re-elected the old Board.

The fog was so dense in Boston Harbor on Wednesday night that excursion parties were unable to return by the boats, but landed on the south shore and returned by rail.

Owing to a misplaced switch on the Boston and Maine Railroad, yesterday morning, an engine and a dozen freight-cars were smashed at Wellington. No one was injured.

The Mayor of Yeddo, Japan, dined with the Alumni of the California University on Wednesday evening, and made an official visit to the Mayor of San Francisco yesterday.

The mail stage between the Dalles and Cañon City, Oregon, was robbed by three highwaymen on Wednesday, who obtained about $15,000 from the mail bag.

Messrs. McKee & Houser, formerly of the Missouri *Democrat*, issued their new paper—the *Globe*—yesterday morning, in St. Louis. They advocate the election of Grant and Wilson.

It is reported in Vienna that Gen. Von Schweinitz, the German Envoy to Austria, is about to espouse the daughter of Hon. John Jay, the United States Minister resident there.

A complimentary reception to the Shoe and Leather Trade of the United States was given yesterday by the Lynn, Mass., manufacturers. Buyers from all parts of the country were there.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Greatest Meeting Ever Held in New-Haven.

Speeches by Gov. Jewell, Ex-Gov. Buckingham, Mr. Dawes and Others—Republican Economy Contrasted with Democratic Waste.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—The first important Republican ratification meeting in Connecticut was held here this evening under the auspices of the State Central Committee. At least 4,000 ladies and gentlemen, the intelligence and respectability of the city assembled under the spreading elms in front of the State-house, and in the most enthusiastic and earnest manner gave decided indorsement to the Republican Party and its standard-bearers, Grant and Wilson. The meeting was one of the largest and most successful ever held here, and even the rain could not dampen the enthusiasm. During Mr. Dawes' address, a heavy shower came down. The fire-works were extinguished, but the whole assemblage adjourned to the State-house, where, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dawes finished his remarks. Supplementary meetings were held also meanwhile in the halls and lobbies. At one of these Lieut.-Gov. Tyler presided, and speeches were made by Judge H. Lynde Harrison, C. F. Driscoll, a reformed Democrat, and Hon. S. W. Kellogg. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was the fact that three prominent Democrats participated and made earnest Republican speeches. These were Hon. Thos. H. Bond, an Ex-Senator, Charles Atwater, and C. F. Driscoll. There were also many Democrats among the auditors.

The great meeting began at 8½ o'clock, Mr. A. J. Beers, of the State Central Committee, calling it to order and nominating officers, who were enthusiastically elected. The President was His Excellency Gov. Marshall Jewell, with a long list of Vice-Presidents.

REMARKS OF GOV. JEWELL.

Gov. Jewell, when introduced as Chairman of the meeting, was received with cheers. In a short speech, he said that our enemies are of the class who are willing to take anybody to beat Grant, and anything to get into power. But, he asked, has Grant ever been beaten? [Cries of "No."] No, he said, and he never will be. The rebels tried it in vain at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, at Atlanta. To beat him now, they have taken the man who was in favor of letting the South secede. Can he beat Grant? [Deafening cries of "No."]

EX GOV. BUCKINGHAM'S SPEECH.

Senator William A. Buckingham was then brought forward and received enthusiastically. He said that he did not come to argue the question of Grant's availability, but simply to state why he individually is in favor of his re-election. The question we have to ask ourselves is has the Republican Party been true to its duty during Grant's Administration? He said: I shall cite only one or two things to prove that it has. You know that when he was elected the debt of the country was enormous, and our currency inflated. Our best business men thought that we could not be brought back to a state of prosperity without the greatest commercial embarrassment, but we have passed through the crisis safely. If we had had an Administration with a Democratic foreign policy, we would have taken possession of Cuba, and become involved in a war with Spain, instead of being at peace with all the world. The Alabama claims will be paid more surely than if we had gone to war with England. [Applause.] Grant may have made some injudicious appointments, but so had the speaker, when Governor of Connecticut, because, like the President, he was deceived. But many of these charges of improper appointments are untrue. The business of the New-York Custom-house, for instance, having been conducted at less expense during Grant's Administration than ever before. [Applause.] Speaking of Greeley's eccentric doctrines on political economy, he said that he has announced his intention of finding some way of getting that ninety millions of gold out of the Treasury vaults, leaving us nothing to pay our national debts with. From the associates he will have, said the speaker, "I think he will do it." [Laughter and applause.] The speaker alluded to the importance of securing Grant's election, saying that we cannot afford to try the experiment of electing any one but Grant, an unselfish, unambitious man, who has been weighed and not found wanting. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT.

Hon. Thos. H. Bond, a life-long Democrat, was introduced in complimentary terms and greeted with three cheers. He spoke with much feeling and earnestness in favor of Grant's re-election, and alluded to the fact that the party to which he (the speaker) had belonged for fifteen years is no more—has sold out to a party of hungry office-seekers, having for its corner-stone, its beginning and its end Anti-Grantism and thirst for office. [Applause.] Grant is going to be elected because, as Greeley says, (and he ought to know,) he is a better candidate in 1872 than he was in 1868. Mr. Bond alluded in telling language to our thriving industries, the excellence of our national credit, our diminishing debt, and our national prosperity. In answer to the question whether the speaker had not changed his opinions he answered, "Yes, I have. A wise man changes his opinions, a fool never does. [Applause.]

MR. DAWES' SPEECH.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes was the next speaker. He said that it is a shameful confession for the Liberal Republicans to act with the Democratic Party. If they labor with it they labor for it, and as to the question which of the two will control, it is certain that the Democrats will. The leading protectionist is nominated by Free-traders and accepted by the Democratic Party and the unrepentant rebel, plainly to gain their own selfish ends. The men who support Greeley are the men whose whole past lives give the lie to the promises they make. They confess the falsity of their own lives when they pretend to be Republicans. Every principle of that party they fought against, in peace before the war, in arms during the war. Yet Greeley pretends to believe in the good faith of these unrepentant traitors. Speaking of Greeley's nomination by the two parties, the speaker said he had seen monsters with two heads and one body, but he had never seen one with two bodies and one head.

The rain commencing, the assembly was invited into the State-house, where Mr. Dawes continued his speech. The rain, he said, was like the disturbing influences of the Liberal Republican Party. It would only clear the air after it. [Applause.] Speaking of the composition of the Liberal Party, he said that even honorable Democrats shun it. President Grant's Administration has been paying one hundred millions dollars a year of our war debt, has reduced taxation, has aided the general prosperity, and has faithfully collected the revenue. As an instance of how he has conducted business, he said that not one-third as much revenue in Johnson's Administration was received from whisky, then taxed two dollars a gallon, as had been paid under Grant with the tax at only fifty cents. Against the charges of Grant's extravagance the speaker produced figures, and against the charges of defalcations, he would say, that out of $558,000,000 charged against the Customs, Collectors, all but $28,000 has been accounted for. The Democratic defaulting Pay-master, Hodge, and a few others like him, had been tried and punished by Republicans. The difference between the Democratic and Republican Parties is that while one sends its thieves to the Legislature the other sends them to the Penitentiary. [Applause.] The party that now promises economy is the same that in Buchanan's Administration went in with ninety-five millions of dollars in the National Treasury and came out leaving a debt of sixty-four millions of dollars. The National expenses under this party, under Johnson's hybrid rule, was $83,000,000 more than during Grant's first year. In conclusion, he appealed earnestly to the business men of the country not to deserted the tried plans of the last four years. Our personal property, exclusive of slaves, has increased from $13,000,000,000 in 1860 to more than $30,000,000,000 now. The rewards of industry are abundant in this country. Labor was never so well paid, and the artisans of the world are flocking to our shores.

At the conclusion of his speech three rousing cheers were given for Mr. Dawes.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Hon. H. H. Starkweather, Member of Congress for this District, was the next speaker. He continued on Mr. Dawes' line of arguments showing that Grant's Administration has been the most economical of any in the last thirty years. He drew a striking contrast between Grant and his services to the country, and vacillating Greeley and his Tammany supporters. Hon. Julius L. Strong and others also addressed the meeting, and it was midnight nearly before the assemblage dispersed with three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Arrival of the New French Minister.

A party consisting of Col. Des Anges, Deputy Collector, representing Gen. Arthur, George B. Purvis, representing the United States Marshal of the District, M. De Jardens, French Vice-Consul, M. Bellaigue, French Vice-Consul for New-Orleans, and other gentlemen proceeded down the Bay yesterday in the Revenue Cutter Grant to meet the new French Minister, the Marquis de Noailles, who was expected by the St. Laurent. The party boarded the St. Laurent at Quarantine, and after the usual introductions the Marquis and suite were transferred on board the Grant, and proceeded to the Barge Office, where they disembarked. The Marquis, who was exceedingly courteous to all on board, expressed himself highly pleased and gratified with the kindness and attention which he received from Col. Des Anges and party, and thanked Capt. Slicer of the Grant for his assiduity during the trip up the Bay. Carriages were in waiting to convey the distinguished arrivals to the Brevoort House. M. de Noailles intends leaving his family, consisting of his wife and one child, at Newport until his formal reception at the White House.

Reasons for Supporting Grant.

From the Evening Post, July 18.

Whatever may be the opinion of the reader as to the administrative capacity of Gen. Grant, who has shown such illustrious ability as a military chief, he will not deny that there are certain specific dangers attendant upon the chance of Mr. Greeley's election which cannot be looked for if Gen. Grant is re-elected.

In the first place, it is as certain as anything can be that if Gen. Grant is re-elected there will be no general sweep of offices. The civil service will remain in the present hands—not good hands, it is true, in all cases, but better than any into which Mr. Greeley is likely to give it. The Administration, at least, is not Tammany-Republican. And the mere fact of a general dismissal of office-holders, involving as it does the change in employment of a hundred thousand people, and a revolution in the domestic life of many thousand families, is no small thing. This revolution will be entirely avoided if Gen. Grant comes in for a second term. But omitting this consideration altogether, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Greeley's appointments will be worse than Gen. Grant's have ever been. Gen. Grant at least tried, when he came into office, to improve the civil service. Mr. Greeley does not know how to try. To improve the character of a civil service it is necessary to select men of better character for the civil service; and to do this it is necessary to have a knowledge and appreciation of character. Now, it is painfully well known that Mr. Greeley's knowledge of character is of the smallest. Of this we want no better evidence than the fact that he is allowing himself in the present campaign to be managed by such men as George Sanders, his guest at Chappaqua, and John Cochrane.

In the second place, our foreign relations are likely to be far worse managed in Mr. Greeley's hands than in Gen. Grant's. To take a single illustration, any one who will take the trouble to read the extracts we gave the other day from Mr. Cushing's remarks to a correspondent at Geneva, will see that there are, even among distinguished lawyers, those who believe it would be a good plan to revive the "indirect," or, if they prefer it, the "national" claims against England. Our readers may remember that not many years ago—about the time of Mr. Sumner's "great speech" on the Alabama claims—the *Tribune* (it was at that time Mr. Greeley's organ) published two articles advocating at great length the acquisition of Canada in exchange for these claims. This idea may be revived, and if Mr. Greeley comes in the office probably will be, and if it were revived in connection with those claims which, on grounds of international law, have just been denied the right to exist by the Geneva Tribunal, it would be justly considered a grievance by England. When we recollect Mr. Greeley's warm hatred of England, his fierce accusations of the use of "British gold" to publish tracts in favor of free-trade, and so on, it is impossible not to see that the English question may become at any moment during his administration, a deeply dangerous one. Now the English question, if Gen. Grant comes in again, is forever at rest. Not even Mr. Cushing will go so far as to say that the indirect claims can be revived by this Administration.

Again, awkwardly as our foreign affairs have been managed by Gen. Grant, it must, at least, be admitted that an Administration learns something in four years. Certain mistakes which have been committed are not likely to be repeated. But with Mr. Greeley the case is quite different. He is very ignorant of foreign affairs, filled with the pernicious idea that it is the first business of republican governments to foster the growth of republican sentiments in other countries, without regard to their traditions or present condition; and, further than this, he is a total stranger to the European code of civilized intercourse between the representatives of nations. Mr. Greeley does not believe in and has a contempt for that dignity and urbanity of demeanor which is as necessary for peace among nations as among individuals. To put the matter plainly, Gen. Grant has some sense of decency in manners. Mr. Greeley has none.

To this we know very well what reply will be made. It is the old reply which has always been made whenever objections are made to the want of character and training in a candidate—that we are really hypocritical aristocrats, who have no sympathy with the great heart of the people, but who are covertly bent on getting into office what are called "gentlemen." Very good, let us admit the charge. We do want a gentleman for President of the United States, and what is more, we intend, sooner or later, to have one. By gentleman we mean a man of character, education, delicacy and honor, disciplined in the art of government, one who feels a keen sense of responsibility, and whose actions are governed, not by a sentimental egotism, but by principle. These are the men whom the world, and this country, too, have held in respect in the past, and we do not believe that they will long hold any other. Meantime, of two candidates, neither of whom measures himself by this standard, we distinctly prefer that one whose egotism is least offensive and whose ignorance least egotistic.

In the third place, there is every reason to expect the most serious financial disturbances if Mr. Greeley is elected. We do not refer to the question of protection, though the advent to power of a man who actually advised the Liberal Republicans not to nominate him on the ground that he was a "ferocious Protectionist" is alarming enough. But there is another point on which Mr. Greeley is understood to hold views of the most extraordinary character, which, if he should carry them into execution, would involve the country in a frightful crash. The *Tribune* (and this, too, was before Mr. Greeley withdrew from it) has continually and persistently put forth the idea that the only thing necessary to bring about a resumption of specie payments is to post a notice on the Treasury doors announcing that on a certain day specie payments shall be resumed, and *presto*, the thing is done. The gold with which to perform this amazing feat is what the *Tribune* calls the "surplus" gold. But everybody knows that this surplus gold is only a balance, which is no real surplus, but comes into the Treasury one day and goes out of it the next. It would be no joke to resume specie payment in this way. The immediate effect of it would be a financial panic; from all changes of this kind we are likely to be completely exempt if Gen. Grant remains in office. Indeed, if the Administration will only let gold alone, and neither contract nor expand, in short, do just what Gen. Grant's Administration has been doing, the elasticity of trade and the increase of population alone will bring gold to par, just as it has been brought from 300 to 112.

In reply to all this, it is said: But we know what the defects of Grant's Administration have been; Greeley's Administration has not yet been tried, and he may be better. Now, the fact is that Gen. Grant has been in office for four years, while Mr. Greeley has been discussing politics in a pretty open manner for forty years under our eyes here in New-York. If we don't know him, no one does.

A Device for Keeping Cool.

A correspondent of the *Nation* has determined to keep his house cool, and describes the way he proposes to manage it. We should be glad to hear how the plan works when he has tried it:

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR: It seems extraordinary that, although it is some thousands of years since men began to moderate by artificial means the cold of Winter, we still lack appliances for reducing the sometimes more intolerable heat of Summer. Especially wonderful does it seem that such a want continues in the United States, where, on the one hand, we have a climate with a greater range of temperature from Winter to Summer, and consequently more debilitating in the latter season than that of any other wholly civilized country, and, on the other hand, the population is one which has shown itself more than ordinarily ready and able to provide for new emergencies.

As this subject is an interesting one, (will seem unusually so, indeed, to many of your readers, should the weather of early July hold until this communication comes before them,) perhaps you will permit me to confide to you my feelings with reference to it, and just what for my own part I propose to do. I shall thank you heartily if I can obtain any practical suggestion in return. This weather is too hot to work in, and by rights, therefore, too hot to live in. I have waited every Summer since many years for some inventive genius to furnish me an apparatus to cool my office and my house. Neither he nor it has appeared. I have passed in consequence many sleepless nights, and—what has been still more trying—many almost workless days. And now I am going to try to help the matter myself. May I tell you how I propose to do it? I ask because I hope to get some hints from some of your readers as to how I may do it better.

I shall try to cool air down to 60° or 65°. I think there will be no difficulty in effecting it in the following manner:

I mean to lead a considerable number of small air-pipes several times through a very large box or bin, which is to be packed full of some light substance—moss, for instance—through which air could easily find its way. Water from above will be suffered to drip all over the top of this moss and will trickle through it to the bottom of the bin. Through the moss, from the bottom upward, I shall force a current of air, and thus produce rapid evaporation. And this will cool the air-pipes, and they will cool the air which passes through them. To force a current through these pipes, and to force another one through the moss, I shall use a very large, but light, pair of bellows; and the bellows will be worked by a sort of clock arrangement, in which the immediate motive power will be a heavy weight. I calculate that a horse will with ten or fifteen minutes' heavy pull (once a day or once a week, according to the heat of the weather) wind this clock affair. It shall have a pendulum, and be started or stopped at pleasure, and by altering the length of the pendulum, will run fast or slow according to the heat. The cold air which the air-pipes furnish will be led through cheap wooden pipes to the various rooms of the house, always near the ceiling, and be turned on or off like the hot air of ordinary furnaces. My doors and windows will be kept closed in the hottest weather as carefully as in the coldest. I shall have no flies nor mosquitoes nor dust. My blinds will be open and my rooms light. The air will be as dry as that outside, and the temperature of it will be between 60° and 70°, according to my belief as to what degree may be the healthiest. I have not carefully estimated the expense of this machine, but I am sure it will not cost much, and am equally sure that the extra work it will enable me to do in the hottest weather will soon repay me for the outlay.

I believe that in future, as soon as good and cheap cooling machines shall have been invented, and the public shall begin to appreciate their usefulness, we may reasonably expect to find one in every respectable dwelling, both in cities and in the country. In cities such machines could easily be "wound up" from the outside of the house by means of movable steam-engines traveling from door to door. Whenever this shall be the case, our churches and theatres will, even in the hottest weather, be delightfully cool. Patients in hospitals will not be lost merely through the "unfavorable heat of the weather." Offices and work-shops will not be too warm for active mental or physical labor. Throughout the Summer we shall dine in comfort and sleep soundly. If we go to the country, it will be for the sake of its attractions, and not because we are driven thither by the heat. And the early decay of our women will be a matter of the past, I might almost say.

M. N.

Grant and Wilson in Poughkeepsie—The Feeling in Dutchess County.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Thursday July 18, 1872.

A preliminary meeting was held in this city last evening looking to the immediate organization of a Grant and Wilson Club. It was the largest meeting of its kind ever held here, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Committees were appointed, and their work was commenced at once. There is to be another meeting next Tuesday evening. The Greeley element here does not amount to anything. The most rabid Democrats are, of course, for him now, as violently as they were against him during the war. Among them, however, are Democrats of a higher school, men of large intellectual culture, thinking men who are looking to the future prosperity of our country, who will not vote for Mr. Greeley, but, on the contrary, speak strongly for Grant. The colored people nearly all renounce Greeley and espouse the cause of Grant and Wilson. From down the river I learn that Samuel Sloan, former President of the Hudson River Railroad, and a strong and leading Democrat, has announced that he cannot vote for Greeley.

Dutchess County will without doubt give a larger majority than ever before for the Republican ticket. For Congress we shall send back Hon. John H. Ketcham, though I learn there is a movement on foot by the Democrats looking to the nomination of a Liberal Republican for that post. Such a movement, however, has no show whatever. There will be no faltering up this way in November.

The Weather—Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The lowest barometer move slowly eastward over Southern New-England on Friday, with northeast winds and cloudy weather north of Massachusetts; northerly winds and cool, clearing weather from Northern New-York to Lake Huron; cool north-west winds and cloudy, followed by clearing weather, from New-York to Virginia and Ohio. The conditions are favorable for local rains in Virginia and North Carolina; rising barometer and pleasant weather prevail in the Gulf States on Friday.

Mosquitoes, Flies.

Mosquito and Fly Nets to cover beds, slightly damaged, closing out at retail, cheap, ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-street, near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

The last chance to see the great curiosity.—A Century Plant, in full flower, now on exhibition in 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A Small Payment Down and the Balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $60, are the terms of the new WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING-MACHINE, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson machine in every home in the State. Sales-room No. 707 Broadway.

Trusses, Two and a Half Ounces, Late patterns. SEELEY'S Hard-Rubber Trusses, cool, cleanly, light, safe and comfortable; indestructible, never rust, chafe, break nor soil; used in sea-bathing; best in use. Establishments, No. 737 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1347 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Elastic Stockings, Belts, Braces, &c. Low prices. Careful and correct adjustment. Experienced lady in attendance.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, and Diseases of the Kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway

MARRIED.

LUHRS—MEGELE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Brooklyn, E. D., July 17, by Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, HENRY LUHRS to CARRIE DUNNELL MEGELE, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Highland Falls, FREDERICK ROMAINE, son of J. Romaine and Annie E. Brown.

Funeral services at his father's residence, No. 156 West 43d-st., on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

BEDELL.—On Thursday, July 18, 1872, EDWARD W. BEDELL, Jr., only child of Edward W. and Annie Bedell, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 147 East 52d-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRETTELL.—On Wednesday, July 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., FRANCIS BRETTELL, son of Mary and the late Edward C. Brettell.

"Husband, father, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 237 East 128th-st., Harlem, N. Y., on Saturday, July 20, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Yonkers and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DUNHAM.—On Wednesday, July 17, 1872, after a painful illness, ELLA F. DUNHAM, wife of R. Dunham, aged 21 years, 11 months and 22 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. Tilton, No. 16 University-place, on Friday, July 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

DUNN.—At Plainfield, N. J., July 17, 1872, SAMUEL PEELEY, infant son of Samuel P. and Nellie G. Dunn, aged 13 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his parents, on Friday, 19th inst., at 3¼ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH.—Suddenly, at Ritchfield Springs, on Tuesday, July 16, at 10½ o'clock P. M., Col. RICHARD FRENCH, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Gramercy Park, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FLOYD-JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Thursday, July 18, HELEN WATTS, widow of the late Gen. Henry Floyd-Jones, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 12¼ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the South Oyster Bay Station, South-side Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York, at 10 o'clock. Leaving on return at 4:37 P. M.

FORD.—On Wednesday, July 17, ANDRUSS HOWE, only child of H. R. and Emma Ford, aged 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his grandfather, S. D. Howe, No. 221 West 23d-st., Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

GREGORY.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, July 17, FREDERICK WARREN, youngest son of Mathew S. and Mary E. Gregory, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The funeral from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, July 20, at 2 P. M. Interment in the Evergreen Cemetery, at Elizabeth. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 17, MARTHA R. GRIFFIN, relict of the late Cornelius Griffin, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, S. B. Thomas, No. 184 Hall-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HARTSHORNE.—At Portland, N. J., on Thursday, July 18, ROBERT HARTSHORNE, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at All Saints' Memorial Church, in the Highlands, on Saturday, July 20, at 12 o'clock.

HADDEN.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., ELLA LOUISA, infant daughter of Elias W. and Jane Louisa Hadden, aged 1 month and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, at No. 53 Charlton-st., on Friday, 19th, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HALSEY.—At Livingston, Essex County, N. J., on Wednesday, July 17, IDA M. HALSEY, in the 20th year of her age.

Carriages will be in attendance at the Orange Depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, July 17, HARRIET, wife of George A. Johnson, and daughter of Simon Soulard, deceased, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 445 Grand-st.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., MARY P. LOW, widow of the late Seth Low, aged 83 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 48 Concord-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MERWIN.—Wednesday evening, July 17, JANE, beloved wife of George A. Merwin.

Funeral services will be held at the Christian Chapel, in 28th-st., near Broadway, Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—At Ridgewood, N. J., July 17, of scarlet fever, ARCHIBALD SHERRED, youngest son of John C. and Mary I. Martin, of New-York City, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The interment will take place at Green-Wood, on Friday.

McGRAW.—On Wednesday, 17th inst., THOMAS McGRAW, of McGraw & Co., lumber merchants, Albany, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORNE.—At Luzerne, on the 16th inst., of cholera infantum, WILLIE, infant son of William J. and Eliza S. Osborne, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Funeral services on Friday, the 19th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 73 Second-place, Brooklyn.

ORR.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., JULIET B., wife of Alexander E. Orr, and daughter of Ammi Dows.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 277 Union-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

PENROSE.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, July 17, MARGARET AGNES, only child of Wm. J. and late Hattie Penrose, aged 4 months and 14 days.

RAE.—At the residence of Mr. R. W. Cameron, Clifton, on the 12th inst., JOHN RAE, A. M. and M. D., a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the 77th year of his age.

STOW.—On Thursday, July 18, after a lingering illness, FREDERICK H. STOW, in his 58th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 218 East 10th-st.

SHAW.—On the 17th inst., HENRY SHAW, aged 49 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 India-st., Greenpoint, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

STANTON.—On Wednesday morning, 17th inst., JAMES W. STANTON, aged 52.

Funeral service on Saturday, at 2½ P. M., from the house of his father-in-law, Nathaniel B. Weed, Darien, Conn. Carriages will be in attendance at the Stamford Depot on the arrival of the 12½ train from New-York.

TOMPKINS.—Suddenly, at Norwich, Conn., of cholera infantum, WILLIAM WAKEMAN TOMPKINS, son of Charles B. and Cornelia C. Tompkins, aged 7 months and 20 days.

Funeral at the house of Mrs. William W. Wakeman, Southport, Conn., on Friday, July 19, at 3 o'clock.

WARREN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 17, SARAH E., daughter of Thomas and Eliza Warren.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 Monroe-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

WHEATLEY.—On the morning of the 18th inst., SARAH WHEATLEY, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edmund H. Miller, No. 245 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

When, on the 5th inst., the regretted Mr. A. K. Post, of this City, found a premature death while bathing at Westhampton, Long Island, Master HUGH BIRCKHEAD met the same fate.

Hugh Birckhead, son of Mrs. Jane Allen and late Mr. Hugh Birckhead, Jr., of Baltimore, was a boy of thirteen years of age, who, by his sweet character, intelligence and lovely mind, gave ample promise to become, as a most honorable and respectable man, the worthy descendant of his distinguished family. He was the only surviving child of his bereaved mother, her hope and her joy, and she will require all the strength of faith to submit with resignation to this cruel loss which Providence has inflicted upon her.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A MASS-MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS and friends of Grant and Wilson in the City and County of New-York will be held at Cooper Institute on

TUESDAY EVENING,
July 23, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
HON. ROSCOE CONKLING,
United States Senator,
will speak on the issues of the day.
The public are invited to be present.

PATENT OPEN-WORK POLITICAL BANNERS, BUNTING, FLAGS AND PORTRAITS painted in oil, all sizes, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York. Price lists ready.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. RUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were but few persons in attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Thursday, July 18,) and no business was transacted beyond the adjournment, by J. Matthewson & Son, of the Supreme Court sale of the two lots of land, with the buildings thereon, in course of erection, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 88 6 feet north of Third-street, 44 by 120, to Thursday, July 25, by order of Alexander Thain, Esq., referee. All further proceedings in the case are stayed in consequence of the issuance of an injunction in bankruptcy. The premises located on the east side of Oak Hill-avenue, 127 feet south of Mulford-street, Yonkers, Westchester County, comprising a triangular plot of land 75 by 385 80, were sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the County Court-house, White Plains, Westchester County, on Tuesday last, by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Charles E. Crowell, Esq., referee. Michael Byrne was the purchaser, for the sum of $5,500.

There are no public sales advertised to take place to-day, Friday, July 19, but on to-morrow, Saturday, July 20, the following property is advertised to be sold.

By F. W. Gilley, by order of the County Court of Westchester County, in partition, under direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, referee, the property known as the "Eddy estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Ann's-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. The sale will be held on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, William M. Howland, Esq., referee, three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 75.8 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 17.

Beekman place, w. s., 132.10 ft. s. of 50th-st., 19x80, h. and l.	$18,000
34th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.; 35th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	150,000
84th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th-av., 38x102.2	24,000
86th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Avenue A, and 118.1, n. of 86th-st., rear, 20x50	650
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 60x100.11, h. and l., mortgage, 5,400	5,825
127th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d-av., 7x99.11	1,500
127th-st., n. s., 403.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 37.6x99.11, 2 hs. and ls.	36,000
127th-st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	18,000
127th-st., n. s., 366.3 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	18,000
132d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x99.11; 132d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x99.11	18,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 20x70, h. and l.	18,000
3d-av., w. s., 100 5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x80, foreclosure	8,300
3d-av., w. s., 140.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x80, foreclosure	7,500
3d-av., w. s., 120.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x80, foreclosure	8,100
3d-av., w. s., 160.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x80, foreclosure	8,000
4th-av., s. e. corner 74th-st., 74x90, 5 hs. and ls., mortgages, $89,700; 74th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	39,500
6th-av., s. e. corner 126th-st., 99.11x85	32,500
6th-av., s. w. corner of 133d-st., 99.11x100	28,750
8th-av., n. e. corner of 110th-st., 126.2x100	65,000
8th-av., w. s., 18.3 ft. n. of 35th-st., 20x84.8, No. 503, mortgages, $15,000	35,640

LEASES RECORDED.

Eldridge-st., No. 17½, 5 years, per year	$1,100
Madison-st., No. 147, 5 years, per year	1,200
9th-av., No. 336, 3 years, per year	1,300

Proposed New Buildings.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One store and tenement, Third-avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Sixtieth-street, 20 by 55 feet, four stories; owner, Thomas Condon.

IRON AND MARBLE FRONTS.

One first-class store, South Fifth-avenue, No. 119, 25 by 97, five stories, iron and marble; owner, Amos R. Eno.

One first-class store, South Fifth-avenue, Nos. 154 and 156, 50 by 70, five stories; owner, J. W. Dominick.

One store and tenement, Fourth-avenue, No. 467, 20.9 by 80, five stories; owner, Julia Schirien.

BRICK FRONTS.

One tenement-house, Seventy-fifth-street, south side, 280 feet west of Second-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; owner, P. Smith.

Three first-class dwellings, Eighty-fifth-street, north side, 219 feet west of Avenue A, 16.8 by 55, three stories; owners, Disbrow, Gregory & Roberts.

One second-class dwelling, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, north side, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 20 by 40, three stories; owner, James Golden.

One tenement-house, West Forty-second-street, No. 448, 22.6 by 56, five stories; owner, Hugh Gallagher.

One tenement-house, One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 150 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 40, three stories; owner, John Lynch.

One dwelling, Twelfth-street, south side, 75 feet west of Waverley-place, 12 by 24, one story; owner, W. G. Vanzandt.

One first-class store, Cherry-street, Nos. 469, 471 and 473, 25 by 72, three stories; owner, A. P. A. Van Tayle.

One store and tenement, Thirty-third-street, south side, 241.8 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 33.4 by 71, five stories; owner, H. Israel.

One store and tenement, West Thirty-ninth-street, No. 413, 25 by 62, five stories; owner, M. Pfeifer.

One store and tenement, West Thirty-eighth-street, No. 346, 25 by 52, five stories; owner, Andrew Euald.

Three stores and tenements, Twenty-seventh-street, north side, 292 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 24.9 by 76, five stories; owner, G. W. DaCunha.

One store and tenement, Mulberry-street, No. 112, 25.6 by 75, five stories; owner, L. Weiher.

One first-class tenement-house, Eighty-fourth-street, south side, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, 16.11 by 55, four stories; owners, Reed & McWilliams.

One store and tenement, West Forty-first-street, No. 243, 25 by 47, four stories; owner, Wm. Wittenzel.

One stable, West Thirtieth-street, No. 348, rear, 50 by 50, two stories; owner, E. D. James.

One stable, Fourth-avenue, south-west corner of Sixty-third-street, 25.5 by 56, two stories; owner, Wm. R. Stewart.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, July 11, the following report has been made to the Department of Buildings in relation to unsafe structures:

Nos. 344 and 346 West Forty-second-street, unsafe west foundation and piers; S. C. Williams, owner.

No. 189 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, unsafe rear basement wall and gutter; David Tomlinson, owner.

No. 106 King-street, rear, unsafe generally; Hannah McGoneral, owner.

No. 4 Sixth-avenue, rear, unsafe south and east walls; Frederick Knebel, owner.

No. 67 Varick-street, unsafe chimneys; E. L. & B. T. Burnham, owners.

No. 27 Union-square, unsafe south wall; David B. Lee, owner.

No. 145 Essex-street, unsafe north foundation; Geo. Bechtel, owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE LIST OF HOUSES FOR sale, published as usual for the last ten years or over, for the benefit of buyer and seller. No charge for recording property for sale or for printing it on this list.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP (FULL size, modern, desirable brown-stone house on 49th-st., just out of 5th-av., for sale low, Columbia leasehold.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

EXTENSIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Granite-st., private bonded warehouse, including the extensive granite vault, 300 feet long by 24 feet wide, with iron doors opening into each of the seven stores in bond, adjoining, is now offered for sale. These premises have been a bonded warehouse for many years, and are well-known as the only depository for all the imported wines and liquors in bond at this port. There are four stores adjoining in the block rented to private tenants which may be added to the bonded premises whenever increased business may require. This property is central, and within one square of the Merchants' Exchange, and is offered for sale on account of the declining health of the proprietor.

JESSE GODLEY,
No. 10 Granite-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MOSQUITOES IN SPIRITS.—CURIOSITIES, first time here; poor-house tenanted mostly by doctors and undertakers, (so healthy;) three minutes from express trains and sea; one hour from City; three new houses; modern improvements. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, owner, Riverside Station, Fairfield County, Conn.

HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, WITH tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; one-quarter mile from depot; eight acres, fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, a residence suitable for the wants of a medium-sized family; can be bought cheap, either furnished or unfurnished; taxes low. For particulars address W. B., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office. Might exchange for Brooklyn property.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

F. W. GILLEY, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—THAT VALUABLE property known as the "Eddy Estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Ann's-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, will be sold by order of the County Court of Westchester County, at public auction, by F. W. Gilley, auctioneer, under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, Referee, on SATURDAY, July 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises. For terms of sale, particulars, &c., inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania, N. Y., or SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE STORE CORNER MYRTLE and Clinton avs.; size 42x55; also store on Myrtle, near Washington-av., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—TO LEASE furnished for two, three or four years, an extra large first-class house in all respects; the owner being abroad; immediate possession, or 1st September or October. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LET FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN.—A handsome residence with all improvements, on high ground, well shaded, abundance of fruits and shrubbery, excellent garden, &c.; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., 1 Park-place.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house to let, handsomely furnished, at a reasonable rent. Call at No. 242 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ... acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.

F. B. ELLIOTT,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 to 15 Per Ct. Interest.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$150,000 First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the

PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO.,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1878, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest.
For sale by

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $205,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878	5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878	70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878	4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878	6,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it. HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 *per annum*, being over 50 *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9½ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

$150.000.—BONDS OF THE

COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent,
At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock, is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE MILWAUKEE
—AND—
NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000
First Mortg'e Bonds	2,250,000

LENGTH OF ROAD, 126 MILES.

CONNECTING CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE WITH GREEN BAY AND MENASHA.

Fifty Miles are already finished, equipped, and earning interest from local business alone. The balance is under contract to be completed this year. The iron is on hand and being laid at the rate of half a mile per day. Ninety miles will be in operation by the 1st of October.

The Bonds are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile upon the Road, fully finished and equipped.

They bear interest at the rate of 8 per Cent., per annum, payable June and December, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

Salable Securities taken in exchange at the market rate.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co.
No. 66 Exchange-place.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

N. Y. & OSWEGO MIDLAND
RAILROAD

is rapidly approaching completion, and TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING over nearly the entire length of 400 miles.
THE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS (and a second mortgage) we offer FOR SALE at 85 AND INTEREST.

We regard these Bonds now as one of the cheapest and best securities on this market, and with a better prospect for an advance in price in the future than any offering.

Pamphlets giving full particulars may be had on application.

UTLEY & BOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. July 8, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	281,333 04

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York City.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad due Aug. 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York.
A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., JULY 17, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Payable on and after Aug. 1, at the branch office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Cash Assets	$577,831 37

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, free of tax, payable on demand
JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.
was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 122 Bowery, and No. 290 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 15.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of July inst., after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD LETTER ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until July 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, during a period of two years, commencing on the 10th day of August, 1872, envelopes to be used for returning dead letters to writers.

The envelopes must be hand-gummed, and equal in quality of paper and manufacture to the sample selected by the Department, and have such printing upon them as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, packed in strong pasteboard boxes, ready for use, free of cost, for packing and transportation, at the rate of about 160,000 per month, the annual supply being estimated at 2,000,000, (more or less.)

Specimens of the envelopes for which proposals are invited, and blank forms for proposals, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee; and the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $24,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payment under said contract will be made quarterly after a proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to sample.

Under the law no transfer of this contract can be made.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Dead Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR ADDItional dredging at Queenstown, Md., from Chester River to Queenstown.

Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 17, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed; there is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information, to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about 600 tons old iron T rails, pattern 65 lbs. per yard, delivered at either Suspension Bridge, Windsor, or Sarnia, within three months after contract awarded. Purchasers to pay duties and load from dock.

Offers sealed and marked "Tender for old Rails," stating price per ton in gold, and at which of the above ports delivery will be accepted, will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th July last.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., 8th July, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JULY 12, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney stalks and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c.; ceiling of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to

GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 23, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, stone-cutter's work, and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all minor ones, and to constitute, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL, }
WILLIAM D SHIPMAN, }
WILLIAM H. BARNUM, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, }
HENRY P. HAVEN. }

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 43d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 8, 1872.

PROPOSALS

Are invited for dredging and removing about 75,000 cubic yards of Sand, Mud, &c., from the South Channel of the Appomattox River, near Petersburg, Virginia.

Proposals will state price per yard for material measured in scows, including excavation and removal; kind and number of machines proposed to be used; time of beginning; average daily amount of excavation.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, on forms furnished from this office, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., July 15, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR additional dredging at Cambridge, Md. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1872, and will be open in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about $7,500 worth.

Proposals, sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST River Bridge—Sealed proposals will be received up to July 29, 1872, for the delivery of 4,200 cubic yards of cut granite face stone for the Brooklyn tower, during the months of September, October and November. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office, or sent on application. Proposals will be directed to the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Front and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.:—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Lodi Print Works of the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City in said district, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District,
Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NO. 3,521.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD P. SELMSER and EDWARD R. McILVAINE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward P. Selmser and Edward R. McIlvaine, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Edward P. Selmser, by the District Court of said district.

STRONG WADSWORTH,
Assignee.

jy12-law3wF*

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1 Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest at six per cent. from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Wm. P. Buckmaster, 252 West 55th-st.

Vice Presidents—Robert Hoe, printing-presses, &c., Nos. 29 to 35 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping merchant and cooper, No. 21 Old-slip.

Secretary—E. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 380 Broadway.

Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of R. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 25 Nassau-st.

Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.

Benjamin F. Britton, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.

John F. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Sledge, No. 115 Broad-street.

John Gaynor, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.

George G. Hallock, real estate, 253 East Broadway.

Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 189 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 52 South-st.

Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.

James Murphy, proprietor Quintard Iron Works, East 11th-st.

Wm. M. Pratt, physician, No. 278 East Broadway.

Simon Rossman, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.

George C. Scofield, merchant, No. 149 Duane-st.

Stephen D. Tucker, manufacturer, of R. Hoe & Co.

Maurice J. Walsh, stevedore, West-st. and Fort King.

Augustus W. Weismann, druggist, corner Broome and Orchard sts.

Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 125 2d-av.

STATEMENT OF THE
EAST RIVER
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York,
JULY 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,311,650 00
Stock investments, par value $3,659,300, cost		3,708,208 01
Loaned on public stocks		220,650 00
Real estate, cost		45,089 77
Cash in bank		148,588 88
Cash on hand		54,760 81
Interest accrued and premium on stocks		248,043 22
Total		$6,736,990 69

LIABILITIES.

Am'tdue depositors, principal	$6,036,505 43	
Int. credited for July 1, 1872	165,492 85	$6,201,998 28
Surplus fund		534,992 41
Total		$6,736,990 69

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

FORTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1872. JULY INTEREST.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

ALL INTEREST NOT CALLED FOR will remain as principal, and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositor's book any time when presented.

BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be payable on and after July 15

DEPOSITS made now, or on or before July 20, will receive interest as from the 1st.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av., OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets...$2,766,214 68 | Surplus...$215,995 81

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, }
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND. }

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—PATAPSCO River.—It has been found necessary, in order to insure the proper excavation of the long, straight lines of the BREWERTON AND CRAIGHILL CHANNELS, to mark their localities by means of wooden piles driven into the river bottom at intervals of about one mile.

These channels are now both in process of being widened, and the piles will be OUTSIDE of the limits of the channels now in use. Those marking the Brewerton Channel, (extending from one and a half miles below Fort Carroll to angle buoy below seven-foot Knoll Light,) will be 100 feet north-east of the red buoy side of channel. Those marking the Craighill Channel will be 150 feet east of red buoy side of that channel. These piles will be marked by RED flags in day-time, and WHITE lights at night. As the space between the red buoys and the piles is dangerous, navigators are warned not to enter that space, and also not to injure or interfere with the piling or lights, as they are necessary for public service.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden—3 000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC....July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC....Aug. 10, 1 A. M.
BALTIC....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia..Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria....Sat'day, July 20
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia..Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia........July 20	Assyria........July 24
Europa........July 27	Olympia........July 31
Anglia........Aug. 3	Caledonia........Aug. 7
India........Aug. 10	Trinacria........Aug. 14
California........Aug. 17	Iowa........Aug. 21
Australia........Aug. 24	Britannia........Aug. 28

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..............	$75	Steerage..............	$30
To London..............	80	To London..............	30
To Paris..............	90	To Paris..............	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE........DARRE....Saturday, Aug 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG..Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS. Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........July 24, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY........July 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE........Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STEAM TO CAPETOWN AND MELBOURNE.

The side-wheel steam-ship DAKOTA will be dispatched via CAPETOWN to MELBOURNE upon Aug. 10, taking first, second and third class passengers and freight.

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD.

To Melbourne.		To Capetown.	
First class..........	$250	First class..........	$200
Second class..........	200	Second class..........	175
Third class..........	85	Third class..........	75

Passengers and freight can be forwarded to Sydney, N. S. W., Adelaide, S. A., and the Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken......Wed'day, July 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT.—The new steamer CITY OF HAVANA will sail on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., instead of Saturday, 20th.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
E. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 2d. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 13th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice, ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.
RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
mh8-1aw6mF No. 9 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARIA L. TYLER, plaintiff, against AUKE DOOPER, John A. Martin, Frederick H. Riedemann, Nathan Goldschmidt, Charles A. Buddensrick, Lazarus Schlang, Henry Schwartz, Daniel Ehrhardt and Louisa, his wife, Auguste Harte, Jacob Schwartz, Peter R. Kaiser, Michael Donovan, Thomas Cassidy, Henry McDougall, Daniel P. Westervelt, Theodore A. Krauss, Samuel Stricker, Morris Hirsch, Nathan Boehm, J. J. Friedman, Henry Cohn, Hugh Murray, Henry Murray, David M. Koehler, Shubael E. Swain, George Strauss, Charles Bade, Ernest Schleeter, Jacob Heinlin, Andrew Koch, John J. Roese, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank of the City of New-York, defendants. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated June 14, 1872. S. H. THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 14th day of June, 1872.
S. H. THAYER,
je28-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AUGUST HARTWIG, plaintiff, against OSCAR HANSEN, Ferdinand Hansen, Mathilde Hansen, Alevine Hansen, Emilie Hansen, Laura Hansen, Amalie Walter, wife of Heinrich Walter, and said Heinrich Walter, and the People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22, 1872.
JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 27th day of June, 1872.
JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je28-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—PHILIP DATER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Philip Dater, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY J. TALLMAN, Darius Tallman, George G. Haven, Daniel Butterfield and Erastus Littlefield, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 6, 1872.
LOW, SMITH & WATKINS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1872.
LOW, SMITH & WATKINS,
ju21-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT, as coachman and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place, a short distance up the North River. Apply to F. BAILEY, No. 115 Worth-st.

CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY CLERK; must be a good and rapid penman, and correct at figures. Address, giving references, Post-office Box No. 2,882, New-York.

CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO INTO the country, a thoroughly competent Protestant nurse, who can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 78 University-place, between 9 and 3.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY GOODS house, a boy to learn the business; must be a good penman, quick at figures, and reside with his parents; salary for first year, $150. Address in own handwriting and with references, F. P. & Co., Box No. 5,071 Post office, New-York.

WANTED—TO LEARN THE MACHINIST trade, boys in a large establishment in New-York City; terms of apprenticeship five years; wages, first year $3 per week, with an advance of $1 per week per year afterward. Apply at No. 294 East Broadway, to-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A PROTestant German woman; very respectable and excellent cook; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands perfectly all kinds of German and American cooking; excellent bread and biscuit baker; first-class ironer; seven years' best City reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small private family in the City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 333 East 11th-st., in the rear.

COOK—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist with the coarse washing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NEAT, nice woman; excellent cook; good baker; understands the care of milk, butter, &c.; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook to assist with washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 860 2d-av., corner 46th-st., top floor, over grocery.

COOK, &c. — A SWEDISH GIRL, GOOD cook and laundress, wants a place in a private family, City. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CHAMBER-MAID and waitress' situation by a very respectable young woman; excellent waitress; willing to assist in fine washing; understands each branch thoroughly; highly recommended. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Welsh woman, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse, or as nurse and plain sewer; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to do house-work in a small family; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, &c., should call immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A PROTESTANT lady of refinement and education, having become reduced, desires some honorable employment not menial, such as housekeeper, governess, matron; either of those positions she can fill satisfactorily, and give undoubted references. For further information apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—LADIES' MAID and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress or chambermaid's situation, or either, by a very respectable German young woman and excellent seamstress; operate on machines, dress-make, &c.; dress hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good cutter and fitter; excellent taste in millinery, trimming, embroidery and lace work; two years and a half best reference from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th-av., ner 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young woman and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style; orders receive prompt attention. Call at No. 218 Thompson-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable, and experienced nurse for young and growing children, good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family to take care of one child and do plain sewing; is a Roman Catholic; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; City or country. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., basement.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS nurse to growing children or to an invalid lady; has had great experience as such; reference from best families. Call for two days at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION AS WAITress, seamstress, chambermaid, and nurse, by a first-class Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Address L. E. P., Box No. 201 *Times* office.

COACHMAN, &c. — A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, who speaks English, wants a situation in a private family; understands perfectly the care of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful around the house. Address A. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; is thoroughly competent, and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; two years' reference from last place; low wages. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom, fully understands the business, also gardening; is honest, sober and obliging; has ten years undoubted reference. Address H. G., Box No. 204, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; experienced in the business ten years; the country preferred; reference if required. Call for two days at No. 230 West 16th-st.

GROOM.—A GROOM'S SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young man; single, thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st.

GROOM.—BY A COLORED MAN, RECENTly from the South, a situation as groom, driver or farm-hand. Call at No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED — LITERary, mercantile, or any other of a respectable character, by a gentleman in delicate health; duties that could be performed at home or in an office, or that involved some traveling, would suit him. Address till 23d inst., BENJAMIN, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; is a good driver and groom; understands plain gardening, and is willing and obliging, temperate and industrious. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION BY A married German man for driver or other work; not afraid of any work; twelve years' City references. Address for three days J. SMITH, No. 56 Newark-av., Hoboken, N. J.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young Englishman wants a situation as private waiter; has excellent City references; no objection to City or country. Call or address J. M., No. 215 East 26th-st., near 3d av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A POSItion as clerk or secretary; a knowledge of Spanish; highest City reference. Address Y. Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Küchler, Gail & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.
PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
jy12-1aw6mF* Executors of H. Thiermann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.
SARAH P. VALENTINE, } Executrixes.
ELIZABETH B. JANES, }
f2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor.
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.
mh1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRÄTZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.
CHRISTIAN HUPPEL, Executor.
ja19-1aw6mF*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

ADULTS OR FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN good house, with cool rooms, fine river view, plenty shade, good table, at Sing Sing, on Hudson; croquet ground; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address Box No. 297.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH-ST. — LARGE rooms, elegantly furnished, on second floor; two hall bed-rooms on third floor, with board at Summer prices.

NO. 165 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a second and third floor, handsomely furnished, to families and single gentlemen; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Large, pleasant rooms, with bath-rooms, to let, with board, permanently or otherwise, to suit parties remaining in the City; references.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms on second floor, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

LARGE ROOMS; SINGLE BEDS FOR two gentlemen. Also, a small room; $2 a week. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL,

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract, Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y.

Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richard, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpenter, No. 41 Pine-st.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. **N. P. SEWELL, Prop.**

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND,
Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.

Fine view of the ocean; best surf and still-water bathing on the coast; first-class accommodations for 300 guests; one hour by Long Island Railroad.
E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT. —Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LINWOOD HOUSE—ON THE PALIsades; first-class house newly furnished; an hour from the City by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 2, 5¼; from 34th-st. at 10¼, 2¼, and 5½. Apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS, ON LINE of New-York and Harlem Railroad, five minutes from depot; everything first class. Call on or address Dr. P. W. MULL, Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG GENT and his mother, near the City and no other boarders. Address F., Box No. 2,476 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway.

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, }
NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872. }

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufactures, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

TINDER WOOD, patented March 29, 1870, by the National Chemical Wood-treatment Company. It is oak wood, with all moisture extracted. It kindles a coal fire in one-half the time, at one-half the expense of any other wood. Delivered all over the City in three-bushel sacks, or by the load.
A. TURNBULL & CO., Sole Agents.

Yards—3d-av., corner 14th-st., and 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Trial bundles given away.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

A PONY SHIFTING-TOP PHAETON for sale, with gold-mounted harness; has been used but a few times. Apply No. 161 East 28th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

REGULAR DAILY BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, July 21, the splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, Capt. E. R. FERGUSON, will make daily excursions to the Fishing Banks, leaving Bridge-st., Brooklyn, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Christopher-st., 8:15; Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Refreshments, bait and fishing lines can be obtained on board. Tickets, $1; ladies' tickets, 50 cents. Furnished state-rooms can be obtained. Lutz's cotillion band will accompany each excursion. This steamer will go rain or shine.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17....11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 17....4:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 18...2:00 P. M.	Fri., July 19....6:30 A. M.
Fri., July 19....3:00 P. M.	Sat., July 20....6:30 A. M.
Sat., July 20....3:00 P. M.	Sat., July 20....7:00 P. M.
Sun., July 21....8:00 A. M.	Sun., July 21....3:00 P. M.
Sun., July 21....7:00 P. M.	Mon., July 22....6:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17... 2:00 P. M.	Wed., July 17...6:00 A. M.
Fri., July 19... 7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 18..2:30 P. M.
Sat., July 20... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 19..2:30 P. M.
Tues., July 23... 7:00 A. M.	Mon., July 22....3:00 P. M.
Wed., July 24...11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 23....3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 25.12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25...6:30 A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOS. COLLYER leaves from foot of 7th-st., East River, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:30; Christopher-st., New-York, 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8:30—landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepang Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¾ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S.Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING boat for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steamboat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. 9:15 A. M.

THE STEAMER PERIT FOR LEWES, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Fifteen years' benumbing application. Beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 150 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, in the upper part of the City, a diamond solitaire ear-ring, set in black enamel. The finder, by returning the same to W. R. VERMILYE, Jr., at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19.
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE
MOST MARVELOUS SINGER OF THE AGE,
MME. PESCHKA-LEUTNER,
who has achieved the most extraordinary artistic
SUCCESS ON RECORD.

The celebrated Strauss Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, and Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, the distinguished Pianist, will assist.

FRIDAY—LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.
FRIDAY—LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.
FRIDAY—LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.

Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $1, reserved seats, 2, private boxes, $10.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES.
Farewell engagement in America of the wonderful
VOKES FAMILY,
who will appear every evening during the week, and at Saturday matinée, in their great specialty,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE,
to be preceded by the musical farce entitled
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Characters by Mr. Vining Bowers and an efficient company.
SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 to 4.
Matinée on SATURDAY at 2¼ o'clock. Next week, by special request, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

BROOKLYN RINK.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The celebrated Band of the PRUSSIAN KAISER FRANZ REGIMENT GRENADIERS OF THE GUARDS NO. 2, conforming to the wishes of many leading citizens who witnessed its GREAT SUCCESS at the late concert given at this place, gives ONE FAREWELL CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. H. SARO, Musical Director to His Majesty the King,

MONDAY, July 22, at 8 o'clock, P. M.,
when among other novelties his great Sinfonie will be performed for the first time.

Tickets $1, to be had at Chandler Bros.' music-store, No. 172 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.
GRAND CONCERT
of the
KAISER FRANZ GARDE GRENADIERS REGIMENT NO. 2.
Full band of forty-eight pieces, in full gala uniform, under the direction of
MR. H. SARO,
Knight of the Order of the Iron Cross, on
TUESDAY, THE 23D OF JULY,
at 8 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the GERMAN LANDWEHR VEREIN OF NEW-YORK.

Tickets $1; Children 50 cents; to be had at Tamson's, No. 52 Avenue A; Sellmann's, No. 315 East Houston-st., and Turner Hall, Nos. 66 and 68 East 4th-st.

N. B.—Season Tickets are not current.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS
OF THE GREAT COMBINATION.
Lulu Sensation. Mlle. Geraldine in her fearful leap.
Mons. Leopold in his great trapeze performance.
Ling Look in his marvelous exploits.
Moe Brothers, Barney's Courtship, &c., &c., commencing with WANTED—1,000 MILLINERS.
Mr. C. B. Bishop, Messrs. Kennedy, Cross, &c., &c.
MONDAY, July 22, The Witches of New-York.
Mr. Albert W. Aiken and his Company.

LECTURES.

DR. MOREAU MORRIS, SURGEON-IN-Chief of American Popular Life Insurance Company, will lecture before the "Liberal Club," at their rooms on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, upon the subject of *Health and Disease as Influenced by Drainage and Sewerage.*

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER ! !

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!
OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of two manuals, two octaves pedals, twenty-one stops; two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Terms easy.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT.
City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS,
Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1872. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of Quartermasters' Stores of various kinds, such as Tools, Harness, Saddle-blankets, Hose, Wagons, Wagon Wheels, and many other articles not enumerated, and also Horses and Mules.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons., Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT MATTITUCK, LONG ISLAND.—FRIDAY, Aug. 9, on the premises.—The valuable residence of Mrs. F. L. Odell, 500 feet from depot; well shaded by large trees; house three stories, frame, 40x30; heater, hot and cold water, and gas pipes throughout; slate roof; extension, 21x34; barn, hot-house, poultry and ice houses, and other out-buildings. Fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery in abundance. Mattituck is eighty-two miles by Long Island Railroad, and is famed for its beauty and healthiness; has churches, stores, schools, &c; one mile to the Sound. Fine fishing, and entire freedom from the mosquitoes. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order made in this proceeding I will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 34 Howard-street, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the stock and fixtures belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of silk in the piece, silk neckties, office fixtures and furniture, two large iron safes, shelves, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 19, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Verdelli Lemons, ex *Nebraska*, and can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER, EITHER SILENT or active, with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, in a first-class retail house in Chicago, Ill.; established nearly six years, but lost heavily by the great fire in October last. To the right man this is a chance seldom offered in a straight-forward business and popular house. Address, in confidence, with real name, BUSINESS, care H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, No. 124 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, suitable for manufacturing purposes, Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Powers-st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

MACHINERY.

PROPELLER ENGINES FOR SALE. —One second-hand 34-inch cylinder by 28-inch stroke; one new 44-inch cylinder by 42-inch stroke.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
ENDING JULY 20,
THE LONG STRIKE,
THE LONG STRIKE,
THE LONG STRIKE,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, FINE SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE TABLEAUX.
MONDAY, JULY 22,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY ENTIRELY REORGANIZED,
AND GREATLY IMPROVED.
NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES,
comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MR. HARRY BECKETT,
Miss Eliza Weathersby, Mr. Willie Edwin, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Tilly Earl, Mr. John Bryer.
Mr. Michael Connally..............Musical Director
First appearance of
MISS AMY SHERIDAN,
Miss Louise Beverly, Miss Marie Parselle, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Pauline Leslie, Mr. Imire.
Production of a grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza,
ROBIN HOOD.
BOX PLAN OPEN. SEATS SECURED.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
The popular actor Mr. HARRY SEYMOUR
Will appear both Afternoon and Evening in his Drama,
NOTRE DAME.
ELEGANT COSTUMES AND STAGE PARAPHERNALIA.
QUASIMODO, HARRY SEYMOUR.
AND ENTIRE MUSEUM COMPANY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..........................J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. L. V. TILTON. On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 18, 19 and 20, this capacious and magnificent steamer will leave Pier No. 28, North River, at 8:30, and from foot 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, making a short trip up the river, and then down through the Narrows and Lower Bay. The Ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music. Fare for the excursion, $1. G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, July 15, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS FROM JAMES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.
8:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
8:00 A. M., Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:30 A. M., Newport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport Express.
4:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.

The above trains leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., and 6:45 P. M. Returning leave Northport at 6 A. M., and 3:35 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M., and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M., and 4:11 P. M.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, via Hunter's Point and Jamaica.

Leave James-slip, New-York, at 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

Leave 34th-st., New-York, at 8:15, 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:15, 4:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, 5 and 7:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and 12:30, 1:40, 2:30, 4:55 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains to Rockaway Beach, via East New-York

Leave East New-York at 8:45 and 11:02 A. M., and 1:30, 5:05 and 7:25 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7 and 8 A. M., and 12:30, 2:30 and 4:55 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7, 8, and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave East New-York for Rockaway Beach at 9:45 A. M., and 12:35, 3:35 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Excursion tickets to Rockaway Beach, good for the round trip on the day sold, 75 cents each.
JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.

A fast express-train, with through cars attached, leaves depot, foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt sts., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:37 P. M.

Returning leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Regular tickets to Cape May........................$5
Excursion tickets for the round trip................8

Tickets for sale in New-York at

No. 526 Broadway,	Depot, foot Desbrosses-st.
No. 435 Broadway,	Depot, foot Courtlandt-st.
No. 1 Astor House.	
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent.	D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.
A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Total Amount Received to Date, $8,058.

The Third Picnic Takes Place Today.

Progress of the Work—Reports from the Missionaries—Scenes and Incidents Among the Poor—Comments by the Press.

It is now precisely sixteen days since the TIMES made its appeal for the poor children of New-York City. The following day the fund for taking children into the country on excursions was begun with $120. Day after day contributions were forwarded to the TIMES in steadily increasing ratio until the first picnic was given on the 11th inst. The following day we received over $1,000, and the daily receipts have since never fallen below $300, being oftener over $800.

Yesterday we received $892 50 in forty-eight contributions, making the total sum received $8,058. Up to the present time the Treasurer of the fund has expended $1,150, and that sum includes the expenses of two excursions, and some of the preparations for the two that are to take place today and to-morrow. The Home Relief work is now in active operation, the expenses being very small compared to the amount of good accomplished. We shall be able in a few days to extend the field of operations for relieving sick children on the plan suggested by Mr. George Calder. The great success that has attended our labors in this direction shows that a practical scheme for relieving the deserving poor can be easily carried out.

The following are the contributions received yesterday:

Wm. H. Mackay	$100 00
Camman & Co	100 00
A. B. Baylis & Co.	100 00
John Bridge	100 00
Marvin Bros	100 00
James R. Smith	50 00
Munroe Crane	50 00
B. F. Lee, Jr.	25 00
Charles Toppan	25 00
A. D. Easton, (Fall River, Mass.,)	25 00
Miss J. Penfold	25 00
Dundas Dick	25 00
Robbie, Edith, Sidney, (Lake George,)	15 00
C. T.	10 00
Willie, Freddie, Robbie, Annie and Little Bessie, (Glenwood, N. Y.,)	10 00
A. B., (Luzerne, N. Y.,)	10 00
Mrs. R.	10 00
J. L. L.	10 00
H A. B.	10 00
Seven Indigent Clerks	7 00
A Young Lady	5 00
H. W. R.	5 00
G. L., (Orange, N. J.,)	5 00
Dottie Dimble	5 00
Our Little Baby	5 00
Mrs. B. B., (Troughton,)	5 00
J. O. H., per C.	5 00
W. A. C.	5 00
A Pleasure-seeker	5 00
M. A. M.	5 00
R.	5 00
No Name	3 50
W. H. J.	3 00
Cash	3 00
Bella Steele, two years old (Chicago)	3 00
Cash	2 00
Charlie (Greenfield Hill)	2 00
X. Y. Z. (Brooklyn)	2 00
W. W. H., Jr.	2 00
Arthur and Clarence	2 00
Alice	1 80
Reader of the TIMES	1 00
Little Phil	1 00
Mamie and Jennie	1 00
Kittie and Willie	1 00
J. W. B.	1 00
Three fat girls	1 00
Tom	20
Total	$892 50
Previously acknowledged	7,165 50
Aggregate of Fund	$8,058 00

J. Newwitter & Sons, No. 321 Broadway, have given 500 fans for the use of sick children; they will be distributed by the missionaries aiding us in the work.

The following errors in acknowledging contributions have occurred: The contribution credited to Phelps, Dodge & Co. was the individual subscription of James Stokes, Esq., a member of the firm. The check for $100 from C. G. Gunther's Sons is from Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, there being two firms. In yesterday's paper the following typographical errors occurred: "John J. Bremer," $100, should be John L. Bremer; "T. O.," $25, should be T. L.; "S. L. C.," $5, should be C. L. C.; "Minnie and Willie," $2, in Wednesday's paper, should be $3, an extra dollar in our hands being now accounted for. On the 13th inst. we acknowledged $2 from "R. and A." We find by a note from the contributor that it should have been credited to "R. and L." Contributors to the Fund will confer a favor by writing initials plainly, so that mistakes may not occur. We shall republish the entire list of contributions on Monday next, with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures to that date.

Today the third excursion for poor children will take place, and it will be more largely attended than the others. On the first trip we took 560, on the second 860; but we have made arrangements to give this third picnic for a larger number. The children will be taken from the West-side industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, and from the First Ward Mission School, and in addition to this, we will have about 250 little waifs from the streets, picked up by our own reporters. The excursion will start at 8 o'clock from the foot of Franklin-street, North River, on the barge Anna, and will proceed to Eagleswood Grove, Raritan Bay, N. J.

We have increased our stock of eatables, as the little ones are endowed with very healthy appetites. Our larder contains 4,500 sandwiches and 300 large sponge-cakes. For beverages we have a box of lemons and 100 pounds of sugar, 3,000 glasses of lemonade being necessary. Of ice-cream we shall have 200 quarts. To prevent confusion among so large a number of children, we have adopted a system of refreshment tickets. The Juvenile Silver Cornet Band will be present, having proffered their services. Drs. E. Denison and Henry E. Crampton will accompany the excursion. As on the former occasion, boats with competent oarsmen will follow the barge in tow, in order to be on hand in case of accident.

The games for the children will be on a larger scale than on the former excursions.

To-morrow the barge Sarah Smith will start from the foot of Eighth-street, for Oriental Grove, at 8 o'clock. We have engaged a band, as on former picnics. The children will be gathered from the Wilson Mission, in Avenue A; from the Home School, No. 1, among the "Rocks," at Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, and from the Fourth Ward Missions.

It is very desirable that the contributors to the fund should accompany these children on the excursion, so that they may see how the money is expended, and how the little ones enjoy their holiday. To those who cannot spare the time, we would suggest that they at least witness the scene of departure, and bid the children God speed. The sight will amply repay them.

THE DESTITUTE POOR.

Condition of the Children in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards—Further Reports from the Times Representatives.

The work of relieving the sick children is being extended as rapidly as possible; but the absence from the City of many who take a pleasure in visiting the sick renders the labor of finding the cases requiring the attention of physicians more arduous than it otherwise would be. The representative of the TIMES, yesterday morning visited the river streets of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the children in those localities. He was gratified to learn that in the majority of cases the sick were receiving medical attention. The parents who are not enabled to employ a physician, when they find their little ones suffering, usually make application to Bellevue Hospital, which is in the vicinity, and succeed in getting assistance; but this necessitates the carrying of the infirm children to and from the hospital, causing a loss of time which many of the laboring class can ill afford to spare, and is often, in the cases of widows with large families, a matter of impossibility. As soon as it is possible to effect the proper arrangements, this district will also be covered in the same manner as the lower Wards; although it is expected that in consequence of the arrangements of the thoroughfares, and the greater scattering of the families through better ventilated dwellings, the sickness among the children and the attending mortality, will not be found so terrible as in the down-town Wards, where the streets are narrower.

In most of the cases attended by the physicians working in conjunction with TIMES missionaries, the result has been very gratifying, and returning health can be seen in the faces of the little ones, while grateful joy illuminates the features of the parents. So thankful are they for what has been done, that some of the mothers are seeking out other cases for the care of the TIMES' physicians, and are voluntarily acting as a sort of assistant missionary in their immediate neighborhoods. By this assistance it is expected that many undiscovered cases of sickness will be brought to light.

Goerck-street presented yesterday two more cases of children suffering from the heat. At No. 71, little Maggie Mullin, aged six, was found covered from head to foot with immense sores caused by the poorness of the blood and the extreme heat. A visitor inquired if the girl had a doctor, when her aunt, Mrs. Darby, replied, while returning her thanks for the offer of a medical attendant, that at present she was able to employ a physician, but if the visitors would accompany her she would show them where they would find a deserving case. Taking them to the next house, No. 73, she introduced them to Mrs. McCormack, whose son Peter, aged four months, lay sick on the first floor. In this house were twenty families and a corresponding number of children. The parents of little Peter were hard-working persons, but unable to pay for a doctor without depriving the rest of the family of actual necessities. The case being deemed a deserving one was duly reported, and a physician assigned to attend to it.

In Rivington-street, near Goerck, is a row of five two-story and basement houses, built sidewise on the lot, the entrance thereto being under an archway which opens into a court-yard. The right-hand side of this court-yard is occupied by wood-sheds the whole length of the yard, thereby taking off several feet from the space allowed for the yard, which is the common property of the five houses. In each house there are six families, many of them having half a dozen children who congregate in this yard for play, and tumble over each other into the one common gutter which makes a pretense for drainage. In this row of houses were found three sick children, one down with the measles and the other two with the Summer complaint. The case of Mrs. Hoffman, one of the above, was a sad one. Her husband is a silk-weaver, working from home, while the wife adds a little to his income by winding silk in the house, thereby helping to maintain the five children. The family occupies two rooms, for which they pay $6 per month. The apartments were yesterday scrupulously clean, and the windows ornamented with climbing plants and flowers. The youngest child, an infant, was stricken down a few days ago with the cholera infantum, and the mother had to leave her silk-winding to look after the child. This loss of income and the heavy expense of so large a family prevented her from employing a doctor, and she was fearful she would have to lose her only daughter. The case was handed over to Dr. Crampton, who has hopes of saving the child, notwithstanding its emaciated condition.

In the same row of buildings was found Searles Brady, aged two months, suffering with the Summer complaint and general debility. The father, Andrew Brady, is a plumber's assistant, and earns but enough to keep his family, the wife making the best of every cent that comes into her hands, as was evident by the cleanliness and the tidy condition of the home. The sickness of the child tied the mother's hands, and she could do but little more than attend to him. Dr. Crampton has charge of the case.

On the top floor of an old wooden house, No. 37 Mangin-street, was found a Mrs. Clark, aged seventy-five years, very infirm and suffering from dysentery. She had in her charge a little grandson, aged two years, named Willie Badsley, who was very sick with the Summer complaint. Judging from the look and general character of the house, and the impure surroundings it was almost a wonder that both grandmother and grandchild had not died before the case came to the knowledge of the TIMES missionaries. Dr. Crampton, on being informed, immediately visited the patients.

A number of cases were referred to the care of Dr. Lang, and the details of the more important ones will be published to-morrow.

In the Five Points—What a Little Money Can Accomplish.

Rev. E. M. Shultz, missionary in the Five Points, makes the following report of his work for the past five days:

I beg to submit a statement of moneys expended upon sick poor in the Five Points during the last four days. I made nearly one hundred visits among the sick and suffering, and afforded relief from the TIMES fund where needed.

I found the McClurkins family, No. 65 Mott-street, consisting of parents and four children, in a suffering condition. Their rent, $6, was due, which was paid; cartage to move them, $1; for milk and groceries, $1 32 were spent. I found Mrs. Clements, living in a rear cellar at No. 44 Baxter-street, four in the family, her husband sick and also the children. Spent $1 for delicacies for them.

An aged Italian mother was found lying very sick at No. 76 Baxter. Four in the family. Spent for them $1 07.

Mrs. Broderick is in a dangerous condition at No. 9 Mulberry-street. Seven in the family. Ordered Dr. Bishop to call on her, and spent $2 03 for ice, medicines and food. One dollar was paid Dr. Bishop.

Mrs. Tilly, No. 479 Pearl, is seventy-seven years old, suffering from dropsy. Has three children to care for. Four in the family. I spent $1 for farina jelly, sugar, crackers and tea for them.

Mrs. Armstrong, of No. 28 City Hall-place, suffers with consumption. Got her a bottle of cod-liver oil; cost, $1. Four in the family; three children.

Found a sick child at No. 22 Mulberry-street. Seven in the family. Purchased ice and food for her at a cost of forty-one cents.

Mrs. Jones lives in a "grave" at No. 16 Doyer-street, with three children, one child sick. I spent eighty-four cents for milk, tea, sugar and ice.

Mrs. Lucas lives at No. 4 Birmingham-street; her child is sick. Six in the family. Spent $1 for milk, (one pint daily for a week,) and groceries.

Mrs. Deleney, No. 148 Essex-street, suffers from consumption, three children to support. Is a widow. Purchased fifty cents' worth of groceries.

Mrs. Rives has one child; she suffers from rheumatism. Gave her twenty-five cents for supplies.

Mrs. Curtis lives at No. 17 Worth-street. Six in the family—four children. One suffering from brain disease. Spent $1 for milk and groceries.

Found an Italian girl suffering from sun-stroke at No. 86 Baxter-street. Six in the family. Father from home; are destitute. Spent fifteen cents for ice and bread for them. Ice is ordered every day, and a physician is in attendance.

Mrs. Ford lives at No. 122 Worth-street. Has nine children. Is a widow. Found one of the children ailing from lung disease. Spent seventy-six cents in groceries.

Dr. D. B. Hunt was invited to make six visits to the sick and prescribe for them. His charges were $2.

It will thus be seen that I expended $22 33 on sick poor representing thirteen families, consisting of seven men, thirteen women and fifty children.

In a small room in the rear house, No. 56 Jackson-street, I found twin infants, four months old, in a dying condition from cholera infantum. The mother was dead and the father had deserted his home nearly a year ago. The children, including one four years old, were left with their grandmother, who is very destitute. I immediately called in Dr. Powell, and he entertains but little hope of their recovery. I purchased what I deemed necessary for their immediate wants at a cost of $1 80.

At No. 2 Baxter-street, I was shown an Italian woman confined to bed. She has a child of seven days old. Her husband earns about $16 per month. She needed nourishments, and I purchased some tea, sugar and jelly for her, amounting to 60 cents.

Sarah Brennan, aged fourteen months, suffering from diarrhea for the past four or five days. Beef-tea and medicine ordered, and purchased by me at an expense of 26 cents.

At No. 150 Cherry-street is a child affected with measles and pneumonia. It has been sick ten days. Medicine and milk ordered for it. I also bought meat for beef-tea; cost 26 cents.

Interesting Report from Mr. Calder.

We have received the following report from Mr. Geo. Calder, on his labors:

Your industrious reporters have kept you so well informed regarding our work among the sick children in the Rivington-street district, that little is left for us to do in that respect. It may be interesting to your contributors, however, to receive a brief summary of the work accomplished during the past three days, and the manner in which it is done. The Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards have been divided into districts, to which competent visitors have been assigned, with instructions to canvas, thoroughly and report every case of sickness and destitution found among the children of the poor. Medical aid is always promptly furnished, together with judicious supplies of provisions, such as rice, oatmeal, bread, milk, ice, and other necessaries. Every case reported is carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose, properly indexed, so that a visitor can see at a glance to whom and to what extent relief has been given. This book will also be useful as a check upon all accounts rendered.

During the past three days we have furnished medical aid to no less than twenty-six poor children, several of their mothers, two destitute old ladies over seventy-five years of age, and one poor man, who is said to be "the oldest inhabitant." Nourishing food was promptly supplied in all these cases, which are now doing well under skillful medical treatment. That many young lives have been saved by this timely aid is unquestionable. One of our physicians stated, today, that he prescribed for a child on Monday who, without medical aid, would not have lived three hours, and now it is able to walk.

In order that this humane work may be carried on as extensively and efficiently as possible, it is necessary to assign faithful and judicious persons to the work of visitation. It is a fact, well known to those engaged in missionary work, that the most deserving subjects of charity are the most unwilling to apply for aid. Families who, by some sudden affliction, have been reduced from comparative independence to absolute penury will often endure the greatest privation, and see their little ones suffer and die, rather than ask for public relief. This class our visitors are particularly instructed to look after. Professional beggars are numerous and look after themselves.

One poor woman was sent to us who said her husband, from the effects of sun-stroke, was now in the insane asylum, and she was left destitute with three young children. But she added, "if the good lady (our visitor) had not urged me to come here and see you, I should rather have died with my children than let my circumstances be known." May the good work go on and prosper, and receive a helping hand from good men and women all over the City.

Mr. Bradley's Report.

The following account, furnished by Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, missionary in the Thirteenth Ward, contains the items of expenditure of a sum of $20, received from the "TIMES Fund for the Needy:"

July 12—To Mrs. Lewis, poor woman, hardly getting along by odd jobs, scrubbing, &c., one child	$1 00
To Mrs. Marshland, aged widow, adult daughter, incapacitated to work by probable incurable disease	1 00
To Mrs. Lattim, widow, with one helpless, most sadly-deformed son about fourteen years old, whom she carries about in her arms, unable to leave alone, very poor, Christian woman	1 00
To Mrs. Jewks, invalid widow, very poor, hard struggle to get along	1 00
To Mrs. Thompson, widow, crippled, in distress on account of unpaid rent	1 50
To Mrs. Friedenberg, failing in consumption, widow, three children, grown daughter feeble, crippled in one hand, and two young boys, in great need	1 00
To Mr. Coyle, makes living by peddling shoe-strings, &c., very aged, assaulted and robbed of all his money, not quite $2, (at two different times)	2 00
Mrs. Smith, aged widow, one son sinking in consumption dependent upon her, back with rent	1 00
To Mrs. Moyse, husband sick several months, four children, in need	1 00
July 14—To Mr. Held, aged blind man, and too infirm to work	1 00
To ——, washerwoman, almost starving, husband laboriously tried but without success to get employment at trade, brown-stone cutter	1 00
To Mr. Link, enfeebled by asthma, employed in making paper boxes, by which able to earn only $4 per week	1 00
July 16—To Mrs. Husenrier, very poor washerwoman, daughter sixteen years old, sick with incurable disease	1 00
To Mrs. Kenavenshue, widow, two small children and aged mother dependent upon her, she herself crippled in one hand, earns poor living by scrubbing, &c	1 00
To Mrs. Claffer, cripple, not been out of her room for twelve years, makes button-holes and sews buttons on coarse shirts for fifteen to eighteen cents per dozen; her husband helplessly paralytic, one young child seven years old	1 00
July 17—To Mrs. Hanson, invalid, had "not two cents to knock against each other" to buy food	50
To Mrs. ——, poor widow, dependent upon pension and assistance of a son who has family of his own	1 00
To Mrs. Garken, aged widow, dependent on charity	1 00
To Mrs. Bell, in great distress, reduced through husband having been long out of work	1 00
Total	$20 00

Mr. Bradley concludes his report by saying: "The Thirteenth Ward is filled with poor; it is the largest tenement-house district in the City. If you can spare me more funds, I will endeavor to make good use of them. It I can be justified at times in giving more than a single dollar to individuals, a greater ratio of good would be accomplished. Many greatly-reduced families, fighting an almost hopeless battle with destitution, are found in my district."

Philadelphia Going to do Likewise.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A meeting has been called to raise a fund by subscription for excursions for poor children, after the NEW-YORK TIMES plan.

More Workers for the Children.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held last evening in the school-room of St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, for the purpose of devising means for a more perfect districting of the Fifth and Eight Wards, so as to find, if possible, every case needing assistance and medical attention. Rev. A. Wiswall was called to the Chair, and Mr. Daniel Wagner acted as Secretary. After the meeting had been organized, a representative of the TIMES, by request, explained thoroughly the object of the poor children's fund, and asked the earnest co-operation of each person present in the work. The chairman then stated what had been already done in the district without organization, and showed what could be done with it. A motion was unanimously adopted, that the officers of the St. John's Guild lay out a series of districts for inspection, and that immediate action be taken to find the sick children, report the cases, and secure the attendance of a physician. The officers of the Guild are Rev. A. Wiswall, Master; Daniel Wagner, Secretary; John Burke, Treasurer; Col. James Price, Warden. The case of a child lying dead at No. 28 Laight-street, in the same room where a family of four were living and sleeping, was reported, the grandparents, with whom the child lived, being too destitute to bury it, and instructions were given to have the body placed at once in a coffin and buried. It was decided to keep a general office open in St. John's school-room, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. each day, and the visitors to meet each evening at the same place, to make their reports, until further notice. After the meeting had formally adjourned, the officers of the Guild met in committee, districted the Fifth and Eighth Wards, and assigned visitors to each, with instructions to proceed at once upon the good work.

Opinions of the Press.

From the Ogdensburg Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES manages to spare time enough from its other duties to give the poor children of New-York a picnic. The second of these picnics came off on Saturday, when 800 little fellows were taken out to breathe the pure sea air, see a grove of trees, and eat a square meal, perhaps for the first time in their lives. The voluntary subscriptions to the fund on Friday were $820, making the total amount received to that date $6,614 83. The design is to give all the poor children of New-York at least one picnic. The generous givers of the City are responding nobly to the fund needed for the purpose.

From the Buffalo Express.

The series of excursions and picnics for the poor children of New-York, inaugurated by the TIMES newspaper, are a grand success. The expenses are met by contributions from benevolent people who are disposed to forward the enterprise, and the little ones are having a gay time. The TIMES acknowledges the receipt of nearly $5,000 to be used in this manner, and we doubt not that it will prove one of the best investments in which charity funds could be employed. The TIMES is deserving of credit for the conception and inauguration of this idea. It can now divide the palm with the *Herald* on outside enterprises.

From the Christian Leader.

We chronicle now a new charity, than which angels themselves could scarcely conceive one more beautiful. We refer to the excursions and picnics which are now being enjoyed by the children of the poor—the field-days of pauperism—days, the blue of whose skies, the gold of whose sunshine, will color forever the pictures they hang in those little ones' memories.

To the NEW-YORK TIMES is due the credit of suggesting, planning and carrying out this unique charity, one that appeals with irresistible force to every lover of his race. Recognizing the needs of the poor children of this City, in the hot weather—the need of change, recreation, of pure food and healthy air, of happy thoughts and bright memories, it conceived the idea of getting up a series of excursions for these bits of humanity, as much God's children as are yours and ours, and the idea as wrought out in practical plans was suggested to the public, meeting with that hearty response that characterizes New-York benevolence. Dollar after dollar rolled into the treasury, a steady stream; till on Thursday, July 11, the managers were warranted in taking the first excursion. Five hundred and sixty girls and boys enjoyed a sail, and a ride in the cars, and a whole day in the grove, with plenty to eat and to drink, and a great variety of amusements to speed the time. We confess to reading the account with tearful eyes. It seemed to us like the first tender streaks of daylight to the dark world of penury. Who could read this paragraph in the report, without feeling on the cheek the warm drops of sympathy:

"Scarcely any of the children had omitted to carry away with them a souvenir of the green fields and woods they had visited, for nearly every boy's cap and hat was decorated with oak leaves, and the girls had festooned their straw hats with trailing vines and bright wild flowers."

From the Albany Journal.

The New-York TIMES has recently inaugurated and carried out a work of charity equally creditable to its own public spirit and to the generosity of the citizens. With thoughtful regard for a sadly neglected class, it proposed an entertainment for the poor children of New-York in the form of an excursion. The suggestion met with a munificent response, and two of these excursions have taken place, affording the greatest satisfaction to those who know too little of such joy. What a sunshine of delight the happy thought has thrown into the sombre shade of their lives, it is impossible to tell. But this is not all of it. The response to the call was so generous that the fund accumulated exceeded the needs for this purpose, and the charity has taken the form of substantial relief to suffering children, the TIMES itself nobly taking the labor of organizing and conducting the work. It is a most praiseworthy enterprise.

CRICKET.

St. George vs. Manhattan—Second Eleven Match.

The second elevens of the St. George and Manhattan Clubs played their first match yesterday and the day before, on the Hoboken Grounds, St. George winning by 35 runs. It was originally intended that none of the crack players of either club should be admitted, but eventually a few had to be taken in on either side to make up the full eleven. The brilliant batting of Cox on the St. George side, was the feature of the first day's play. Hossford also distinguished himself on the other eleven. Brancker tried his hand at wicket-keeping on this occasion, but was not much of a success, he losing more than one good chance of putting out runners. The following is the score of both days' play, wickets having been pitched each day at 3½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNING.	Runs.	SECOND INNING.	Runs.
Cox, c. Frater, b. Tilly	46	b. Ronaldson	4
Van Buren, b. Tilly	0	b. Ronaldson	0
Eyre, b. Tilley	0	b. Ronaldson	2
Heryshe, c. Chippindale, b. Ronaldson	4	b. Tucker	10
McKean, b. Tilly	2	c. Chippindale, b. Tucker	6
Lawrence, c. and b. Ronaldson	1	c. Jackson, b. Tucker	0
Brancker, b. Ronaldson	3	b. Ronaldson	0
Chaflin, b. Ronaldson	16	b. Tucker	0
Mostyn, not out	9	absent	0
Campbell, b. Tucker	3	absent	0
Robinson, c. Tucker, b. Ronaldson	0	not out	13
Byes, &c.	7	Byes, &c.	6
Total	91	Total	41
First inning			91
Grand total			132

MANHATTAN.

FIRST INNING.	Runs.	SECOND INNING.	Runs.
Hosford, run out	7	b. Robinson	11
Oakley, c. Bowman, b. Cox	1	b. Robinson	2
Ronaldson, c. Mostyn, b. Cox	0	hit wicket	0
Commell, b. Cox	4	c. and b. Eyre	19
Frater, b. Robinson	0	b. Robinson	7
Boyd, b. Robinson	5	absent	0
Tilly, run out	5	absent	0
Tucker, l. b. w.	4	b. Eyre	3
Chippindale, c. and b. Robinson	2	c. and b. Eyre	2
Bishop, b. Cox	4	b. Robinson	8
Franklin, not out	2	not out	1
Byes and wides	6	Byes, &c.	4
Total	40	Total	57
First inning			40
Grand total			97

The Broome-street Robbery—Clever Capture of the Robbers.

Since the publication of the particulars of the robbery of Mrs. Annette Hardy, of Broome-street, on Tuesday night last, three of the four persons engaged in it have been arrested and nearly all the property recovered. The captures were effected yesterday under the following circumstances: Some time ago a man named Wm. H. Wilsey, sentenced to four years in the Trenton prison, made his escape from there and came to this City. He had a wife, Nellie Wilsey, who probably planned the Hardy robbery and aided in carrying it out. She sometimes stayed at the house of her brother-in-law, in Brooklyn, and the Police suspecting the Wilseys to be the culprits, "shadowed" her with the view to capturing the whole gang. Wednesday afternoon she started for this City, watched as usual, and after several twists and turns, was met by a man named Hugh Bogan, of No. 541 Washington-street. Half an hour after, Bogan, Wilsey, and his wife, were all arrested, and taken to the Greenwich-street Police Station. Wilsey was found to be wearing one of the diamond rings, the proceeds of his last robbery. The prisoners were subsequently taken before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market, identified by Mrs. Hardey, and committed for trial without bail.

A Singular Case.

Last evening a woman named McGuire, twenty-five years of age, was found by a patrolman of the Twenty-eighth Precinct lying insensible on Pier No. 51 North River. She was taken to the Greenwich-street Police Station, and was found to be suffering from alcoholic convulsions. It was ascertained that she had been plied with liquor by Andrew Gilroy, of No. 150 Sullivan-street, until she was insensible. Gilroy then attempted to throw her overboard from the pier, but was prevented by Chas. McChitty, of No. 383 West-street. Gilroy was arrested and locked up to await examination. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Abating a Nuisance.

In consequence of the numerous complaints made to the New-Jersey Board of Public Works of the offensive and dangerous character of the manufacture of fertilizers from blood, carried on at Communipaw by Duncan, Kelly & Co., Street Commissioner Van Keuren, with a squad of twenty-four men from the Fourth Precinct, made a descent on the place at an early hour yesterday morning, and proceeded to dismantle the works and premises so as to prevent a continuation of the nuisance for some time at least. The vats were torn to pieces and their contents thrown out; the machinery was put out of gear, and such of it as was portable removed; and unfinished material was scattered over the adjacent waste ground.

A Fierce Fight in Illinois in Settlement of a Grudge.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—In Illiopolis, Ill., a feud has existed for the past two weeks between one Dickerson and a man named Canterell, and their respective friends. On Saturday night last a pitched battle took place in which Dickerson and his party were roughly used. Mr. Burch dressed the wounds of the vanquished, and subsequently was assaulted therefor by Canterell and his party. Later in the evening Burch went in company with a posse to arrest his assailants, and a fight ensued, during which Burch fired into the crowd, wounding one Kendall, an adherent of Canterell, so that he died yesterday. Burch was arrested and held to bail.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Anton Olsen, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Cox, on a charge of stealing $51 worth of jewelry from Henry Bereater, of No. 32 Sixth-avenue.

Andres Knuser was arrested yesterday by a United States Deputy Marshal on a charge of desertion from the Danish ship Sjollerd. He was detained in custody to await the action of the Danish Consul.

John Greig was brought before Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing Capt. Redmond, of the American bark Sunshine. On the application of his counsel the examination was adjourned.

John Ryan, aged nine, of No. 118 Church-street, while playing on the fire-escape on the fourth story of his residence, fell to the sidewalk and received dangerous injuries. The lad was taken to Park Hospital.

Simon Flesch, a butcher, of Fifty-first-street and Second-avenue, was held in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to answer for brutally assaulting Mrs. Kalb, of No. 258 East Fifty-first-street, on Monday last.

Argument on the application of William V. Smith for a mandamus against Controller Green to compel payment of $2,000 claimed to be due for services as a City Surveyor, has been adjourned by Judge Pratt until Monday next.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Sarah How, a native of Ireland, thirty-eight years of age, who died at her residence, in Seventh-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from hydrophobia.

Yesterday, Andrew Sullivan, aged ten years, of No. 400 East Nineteenth-street, was stabbed in the back and severely wounded by Wm. Shandley, aged nine years, of No. 413 East Nineteenth-street. The assailant has not been arrested.

Frederick Tabbart, of No. 908 Second-avenue, assaulted Dr. August Viele, of No. 579 Lexington-avenue, because he refused to do him a favor in his capacity of Health Officer. Tabbart was held in $500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for trial.

Mrs. Mary Russell, of No. 21 University-place, employed a painter named Charles M. Savage to do some painting in her house. While thus engaged he managed to steal a roll of silk valued at $800. He was arrested, and yesterday Justice Cox committed him for trial.

Joseph Walters, of No. 308 East Twelfth-street, was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the store of A. S. Corwin & Co., No. 1,238 Broadway, on Saturday night, when $16,000 worth of cigars and $100 in currency were taken. Justice Cox held the prisoner for examination.

John Carney, aged thirty-four, of No. 507 West Forty-fourth-street, during a quarrel, yesterday, with Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, a resident of the same house, was struck on the head with a tin pail, and severely injured. Carney was sent to the Reception Hospital and Mrs. Sullivan was locked up.

On Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the bonded warehouse of Messrs. Squires & Co., Nos. 153 and 155 Leroy-street, and was promptly suppressed by the firemen. It is supposed to have originated in some cases of silk-twist, which had been packed in a damp condition, and is said to have been a case of spontaneous combustion. A similar occurrence took place in May last in the same store. The fire was traced to those very cases, and was attributed to the same cause.

BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Alms-house contains 531 inmates; the Hospital, 383; Asylum, 757; Nursery, 393; total, 2,064.

Thomas Connerton was fined $30, yesterday, for keeping his whisky shop, corner of Irving and Columbia streets, open on Sunday.

Charles Bostwick's residence, No. 103 Ross-street, was recently robbed of valuables to the amount of $106 while the family were absent in the country.

James Ellis, residing at the corner of Buffalo-avenue and Warren-street, attempted to cut his throat with a razor, while in a fit of delirium tremens, on Wednesday night.

The argument on the application to admit to bail Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson, indicted for the murder of Mr. Anderson, was heard by Justice Pratt, yesterday, who reserved his decision.

Patrick Haggerty, of No. 83 Kent-avenue, was arrested, yesterday morning, for selling liquor without a license. J. Flynn, of the corner of Sedgwick and Columbia streets, was arrested on a similar charge.

Five more of the "Battle-row Gang" previously arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Officer O'Donohue, were arraigned, yesterday, before Justice Elliott. Four were discharged and Coyle was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear when wanted.

Martin Wilson, a Swede residing at No. 167 East Houston-street, New-York, and employed at the Atlantic White Lead-Works, was found in a liquor store, Wednesday afternoon, suffering as it was supposed, from lead colic. He was conveyed to the Second Precinct Station-house, where he died.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted a recommendation to the Common Council to annul the contract with Edward Clark, for the removal of offal, and to instruct the Common Council to prosecute his sureties for any damage that the city may sustain. The Board gave the contract to George D. Swift at $40 per day.

Hon. Daniel Ullman delivered his lecture on "Civil and Religious Liberty," last night, before a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen, at the Tabernacle, (Dr. Talmadge's,) on Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn. The lecture, which was delivered at the request of many of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn, was listened to with the most profound attention throughout, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

LONG ISLAND.

The First District Teacher's Association of Queens County will make an excursion to Saratoga Springs on the 22d inst.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday, Michael Crowley, of New-York, was arrested by Officer Mills, in Gore-street, Stapleton, for knocking down and robbing an aged man of a valuable gold watch. Justice Lanett, committed him to the County Jail for examination.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Fair held by the ladies of Christ (Episcopal) Church, Rye, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, for the purpose of raising funds for ornamenting the grounds of the church, was quite successful, $1,400 over all expenses being realized.

NEW-JERSEY.

Abraham Past, Jr., a foreman in the Jersey City Fire Department, has been fined one month's pay for loaning a badge to a person not a member of the department, to enable him to enter the lines at fires.

A freight-train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into another freight-train standing at New-Brunswick, early yesterday morning, demolishing the caboose and damaging the locomotive. The loss will reach $4,000. No person was injured.

THE INDIANS.

Disposition of the Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake Reservation.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Indian Agent Forbes, dated St. Paul, Minn., July 10, says he apprehends no difficulty or direct opposition from the Indians on our reservations—Lac Traverse and Devil's Lake, but is satisfied that the wandering hordes will gather and attempt to prohibit the railroad from crossing the Missouri River, and a large military force should be kept constantly on the look-out.

The agent's estimate for what would appear to be a large amount of provisions for the use of the agency for this year, is with a hope of drawing many of these hostile Indians to a peaceful life on the reservation, where, for the first season, they must be supplied with food.

Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a special Commissioner to visit the Kiowas and other hostile Indian tribes in Texas and the Indian country, and negotiate for peace. Dr. H. E. Alvord, of Virginia, will be associated with Dr. Parrish in his mission.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

A trot took place yesterday at Prospect Park, of which the following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Thursday, July 18—Match $1,000; mile heats, best three in five.

J. Dunley names s. g. Robt. Dixon, to wagon..2 1 1 1
W. Nelson, names s. g. Joe Morgan, in harness.1 2 2 2

Betting was very heavy, Morgan being the favorite, and even after the third heat, $100 to $20 was freely offered on him.

A Message From the Sea.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Advertiser, July 15.

It is reported this morning that a bottle has been picked up on the Groton shore in which was a hurriedly written note, signed by Daniel Babcock, stating that the ship was in a perilous situation, both masts gone, and would sink in a few minutes. The letter does not state locality, and bears marks of genuineness. It will be remembered that Capt. Babcock sailed on Dec. 24, four years ago, in the Leader. She was supposed to have been lost in a frightful gale which followed the night after her departure. She has never been heard from since, except a board which was picked up, whereon were some of the letters of her name, "The Leader."

THE PIONEER.

Status of the Vessel Still Undecided—She Remains in the Custody of the Collector at Newport.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It appears from information obtained at the Treasury Department and Department of Justice today, that the Cuban vessel, the Pioneer, is still under the control of the Collector of Customs at Newport, he having just been instructed by the Treasury Department to have a large quantity of powder removed from the Pioneer to the public magazine, in accordance with the request of the Mayor of Newport, who apprehended that a possible explosion might inflict much damage on that city. The Department of Justice has not given any instructions in the premises to the Marshal, who claims that the Pioneer is under libel for the benefit of private parties. The United States Attorney for Rhode Island will, however, inquire into all the facts, and as to whether the Pioneer should be detained on the ground that she has violated the Neutrality laws. Meanwhile, the Treasury Department considers the vessel in its own custody. The Secretary of State and Attorney-General have been in consultation on the subject, but no instructions whatever have been sent out through the latter's Department concerning the Pioneer. The report published in New-York yesterday that the vessel had been turned over to the United States Marshal is false.

CUBA.

A Contra-Guerilla Returning to Spain—How Valmaseda's Last Proclamation is Regarded.

HAVANA, July 17, via KEY WEST, July 18.—The contra-guerilla leader Montana will shortly return to Spain.

Gen. Fajardo has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in the District of Sancti Spiritus.

The insurgents recently killed two Volunteers within a league of Manzanillo.

The journals in the interior of the island favorable to the cause of native Cubans are republishing Count Valmaseda's proclamation of June 30.

Señor Geepl, formerly connected with the *Prensa*, has taken charge of the *España*, and will continue its publication, the late owners retiring from the concern.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Luis de Castro, Harry Robb, J. Falrigas, G. Rossen, J. P. Burlap, James King, P. J. Jacobsen, John Kane, J. D. Castillanos, J. Wood, A. Slater, A. Winter, Chas. Noeivenfield, R. Neguvins, Morenzo Cuppia, Mrs. Fannie Holloway, Miss Katy Holloway, Edward Orvin, Mrs. Louisa Orrin and servant, Geo. Orrin, E. Rowland and 2 children, Lereuta Ray, Miss Belen Cuba, Leoder Cuba, J. Roman, Fred Riccer, J. Marano, W. Jackson, Nicolas Johnson, G. Daminli, H. Johnson.

In steam-ship Nebraska, from Liverpool.—R. D. Chandler, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Van Tooris, Miss E. W. Vooris, B. C. Mumford, Miss Mumford, Lewis Hackin, Charles Ryder, Mrs. Ellen Haight, Miss Jane Ayres, Master Frank Ayres, Master Alex. Ayres, J. H. Parsons, Miss Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. H. Dykeman, W. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, James Edwards, Frank Gleason, James Regan, W. Aimgough, Mrs. Sarah Gill, J. C. Glanfield, George Whitfield, Joseph Martin, Mrs. Dooman, S. Saunders, W. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein, W. Seddon, C. Ashworth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:45 | Sun sets.......7:27 | Moon rises..7:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.6:24 | Gov. Island.....7:13 | Hell Gate...8:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Vandalia (Ger.) Frazen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co; Crescent City, Baker, Havanna, &c., Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton (Bermuda), W. H. Webb; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Windsor, (Br.,) Gardner, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Marie, (Fr.,) Bernard, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Susan & Sons.

Brigs Edwin Rowe, Brown, Vigo, B. J. Wenberg; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Mills, Cape Breton, Heney & Parker; Little Fury, (Br.,) Wyman, Barbados, James W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. O. A. Moulton, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., D. De Wolf & Co; Carrie S. Webb, Homan, Georgetown, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Edwin Janet, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg; Amelia Adele, (Br.,) Bensa, St. Pierre, Mart., R P. Buck & Co.; Ida Belle, Fisher, Georgetown, E. D. Hurlbut; Daylight, McFadden, Baltimore; Bengal, Titus, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nebraska, (Br.,) Liverpool July 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. July 7, lat. 50 53, lon. 18 30, passed steam-ship Calabria, hence for Liverpool; 11th, lat. 46 28, lon. 38 06, passed bark Trident bound E.; 14th, lat. 42 09, lon. 55 36, passed a German steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 07, lon. 55 44, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 15th, lat. 41 34, lon. 60 45, passed a Cunard and a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre July 4 and Brest 6th, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. July 14, no lat., &c., passed steam-ship City of London and a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston July 6 and Havana 13th, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. July 14, Carrysfort Light bearing W. 20 miles, passed bark Prince Alfred, (of London,) bound N.; same day, Cape Florida bearing W. 20 miles, passed brig Chamberlane, (of Boston,) bound N.; 16th, off Hatteras, passed bark Ironsides, hence, bound S.; also 1 barks, 5 brigs and 4 schrs. anchored under the Cape, wind bound. The C. went ashore at 8 o'clock this A. M. during a dense fog, below the Narrows near Fort Lafayette; is ashore on a mud-flat and is perfectly tight, and will be got off at high water without damage.

Steam-ship Columbia, Curtis, Havana July 13, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Cissy, (of London,) Spencer, Foochow March 22, with tea to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier April 1, Cape of Good Hope May 29, St. Helena June 11, and crossed the equator 9th; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Freihandel, (N. G.,) Wachter, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 272 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had 2 deaths on the passage; came the northerly passage, had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Moranee, (Br.,) Phillipimore, Bahia 49 ds., with sugar, dyewood, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Bark Waldo, Pressy, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to E. W. Barstow. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Portia, (of Liverpool,) Prout, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Has had light S. W. winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Nellie, Owens, Turk's Island 8 ds., with salt and 2 passengers to Roche Bros. & Co.

Brig Albona, (Aust.,) Rasmondo, Santos May 25, via Hampton Roads July 15, with coffee to Haitland Phelps & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Port Caledonia, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Joseph Clark, (of Waldoboro,) Stahl, Brunswick, Ga., 5 ds., with lumber to Dodge & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, New-London 5 ds., in ballast to J. W. Mott; anchored in Lower Bay; put in on account of head winds.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Fall River.

Schr. Mayflower, (Br.,) Parker, of and from Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Small, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Bertha & Souder, ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Louie A. Van Brunt, Tucker, Georgetown, D. C., for Dighton.

Schr. Hesperus, Connery, Blue Hill, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. A. M. Aldrich, Fisher, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harrison, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Jennie Rosalene, Dayton, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. J. Errickson, Carter, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Smith, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. L. S. Lovering, Corson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. North Star, Ashby, Sea Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Murray, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Saxson, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, Norfolk, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleif, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. W. S. O'Brien, McGrath, New-Haven.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Baldwin Greenport.
Schr. John Brill, Jones, Virginia, for Newark.
Schr. Martha M. Heath, Ponder, Providence.
Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Lady Emma, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohasset.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Chas. Matthews, Lunt, Providence.
Schr. Ruth Thomas, Barlow, Fall River.
Schr. Lavinia Bell, Tuthill, New-Haven.
Schr. Lauretta, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Virginia.
Schr. H. E. Brown, Sackett, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Cargill, Rich, Pawtucket.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Wickford.
Schr. Annie Adelaide, Hand, Norwich.
Schr. M. Sewall, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Duroc, Ryder, New-Haven.

BELOW—Bark Crested Wave, from Boston.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. Emma D. Finney, from Calais; Seventy-six, Cobb, Rockport, Me.; Volant, Coombs, Warren; Ben Borland, ——, Vinalhaven; Chas. E. Smith, ——, Boston; Grand Island, McIntyre, Rockland.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Vandalia, for Hamburg; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Havana; San Francisco, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Marianna VI., (Port,) Santos, hence for Lisbon, sld. July 17 and proceeded to the light-ship, when she commenced to leak about two feet per hour, having struck on Diamond Reef in coming out of the East River; is anchored at Staten Island, waiting orders.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 18.—Arr. revenue steamer Northerner, Capt. Moore, from a cruise.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Germania, from New-York.

Passed out, brigs Romance, for Navassa; Italia, for Ponce; schr. Irwin, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—Passed out steamer Berlin, for Bremen; brig Leana, for Halifax; Chattanooga, for St. John; brig Tallyho and Maria; schr. Mena, for West Indies.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Arr. ship Hamilton, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The steamer Arizona has arr. from Panama.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 17.—Arr. schrs. C. B. Wood, Philadelphia, for Boston; Abby Morton, Newburg, for do.; Freedom, New-York, for Windsor; Champion, Elizabethport, for Salem; J. S. Ivins, Philadelphia, for do.; Daniel S. Merahon, F. G. Dow, Isaac Oberton, Rachel Seaman, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sarah Mills, Hyannis, for do.; Mary J. Adams, Boston, for do., or Georgetown, D. C.; W. B. Darling, Bangor, for Fall River; J. K. Lawrence, do., for Wilmington, Del.; William H. Archer, Ellsworth, for New-Bedford; George A. Pierce, Salem, for new-York; Hannah Willets, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Ella F. Crowell, Lynn, for do.; L. L. Russell, do., for Philadelphia; Louisa A., Boston, for Washington, D. C.; Star, Saco, for Baltimore; was run into today off Cape Pogue, by schr. Silver Spray, and lost jibboom and head gear.

Sld. all except the above arrivals and brig Ida; schrs. Grand Island, Zingo, J. M. Morales, Florence, Charles E. Smith, Hector, Fly and Seventy-six; July 18, arr. schrs. Mars, South Amboy, for Gardiner; Anthony Kelly, Plymouth, for New-York; Riverdale, Gloucester, for do.; Eujene, Pigeon Cove, for do.; Atlanta, Rockland, for Newport; Senator Grimes, Calais, for Providence.

Sld. all vessels bound W.

Spoken.

June 11, by ship Cessy, off St. Helena, spoke ship Ivanhoe, from Bombay, for Havre; July 1, lat. 32 24, lon. 68, bark Louisa Schipper, (Dutch,) from Sourabaya via St. Helena, for Boston.

June 29, by bark Freihandel, in lat. 43, lon. 49, spoke bark M. L. Carville, (Br.,) from Hamburg, for New-York; July 4, lat. 41 38, lon. 58, bark Heiress, from Liverpool, for New-York, with rudder damaged.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 17.—Arr. steamer Morro Castle, New-York.

Ho! All Children, Large & Small

UNCLE TIM GIVES YOU A FIRST-RATE "MUDDLE" PUZZLE IN this week's HEARTH AND HOME, THAT WILL INTEREST AND IMPROVE YOU; AND HE OFFERS 20 PRIZES TO THOSE WHO WORK OUT THE PUZZLE, AND ALL CAN DO IT...THERE ARE PLENTY OF OTHER THINGS THAT WILL PLEASE THE YOUNG PEOPLE AS WELL AS THE OLD ONES. SO BE SURE AND GET THIS WEEK'S HEARTH AND HOME, COSTING ONLY 8 OR 10 CENTS. ALL

Housekeepers

SHOULD READ THE CHAPTER ON DOMESTIC DUTIES IN THIS WEEK'S HEARTH AND HOME. IT WILL PLEASE THEM AND DO THEM GOOD.

Lots & Lots OF Good Things FOR Everybody IN THIS WEEK'S Hearth and Home

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